

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPUTANA STATES AND AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1901-1902.

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—
RAJPUTANA STATES.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1901-1902.

SECTION I.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, C.S.I., I.S.C., officiated as Agent to the Personnel Governor-General in Rajputana from the 1st April 1901 to the 3rd February 1902, on which date I resumed the substantive charge on return from furlough. The changes which occurred in the *personnel* of the Subordinate Agencies during the year are shown in the statement below :—

Name of Residency or Agency.	NAME OF OFFICER.	From	To
Mewar Residency . . .	Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	31st March 1902.
Western Rajputana States Residency.	Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, C.S.I., I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	10th April 1901.
	Major K. D. Erskine, I.S.C.	11th April 1901 . .	5th February 1902.
	Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, C.S.I., I.S.C.	6th February 1902 . .	31st March 1902.
Jaipur Residency . . .	Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S.	1st April 1901 . .	31st March 1902.
Eastern Rajputana States Agency.	Major W. C. R. Stratton, I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	31st March 1902.
Haraoth and Tonk Agency . .	Captain F. B. Pridemore, I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	14th November 1901.
	Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S.	15th November 1901 . .	31st March 1902.
	Major L. Impey, I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	21st October 1901.
Alwar Agency . . .	Major R. Shore, I.M.S.	25th October 1901 . .	17th November 1901.
	Lieutenant-Col. C. G. F. Fagan, I.S.C.	18th November 1901 . .	31st March 1902.
Kota Agency . . .	Captain R. B. Berkeley, I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	31st March 1902.
	Colonel H. A. Vincent, I.S.C.	1st April 1901 . .	28th May 1901.
	Major W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S.	29th May 1901 . .	21st August 1901.
Bikaner Agency . . .	Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S.	22nd August 1901 . .	5th November 1901.
	Major J. Manners Smith, V. O., C.I.E., I.S.C.	6th November 1901 . .	31st March 1902.

2. On the 20th July 1901, His Highness Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh of Noteworthy Dholpur died. An event of much importance in Rajputana was the formation events of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which was joined by the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Dholpur and Kishangarh, besides some of the Nobles of those States. His Highness Maharao Sir Keshri Singh of Sitohi was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and the distinction of K.O.I.E. was conferred on His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner in recognition of his services in connection with the China Expedition.

Season and
Crops.

3. The year was one of deficient rainfall, resulting in a partial failure of both the autumn and winter harvests. Much damage was also caused to the crops in parts of the Province by rats. The average rainfall for the whole Province was only 15·64 inches, as compared with 32·71 inches in 1900-1901. The States of Kishangarh, Tonk, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Dungarpur, and parts of Marwar and Mewar were more or less affected by scarcity, necessitating the opening of relief works in the beginning of November 1901. There was no emigration except the usual exodus from Marwar. Fodder was fortunately abundant, and no special measures were necessary for the preservation of cattle. Owing to the facilities for import afforded by the extensions of Railways, the prices of food-grains varied little from normal up to the 31st March 1902. The year was a comparatively healthy one, as usual in an exceptionally dry year. There was not much malarial fever, and the rate of mortality was low. The following statement shows the rainfall during the year 1901-1902 :—

No.	STATION.	April 1901.	May 1901.	June 1901.	July 1901.	August 1901.	Septem- ber 1901.	October 1901.	Novem- ber 1901.	Decem- ber 1901.	January 1902.	Febru- ary 1902.	March 1902.	TOTAL.
		In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.
1	Abu . . . . .	...	0 10	0 72	10 07	10 58	0 85	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	22 42
2	Sirohi . . . . .	...	0 10	0 10	0 78	4 86	1 15	0 05	...	...	...	...	...	7 04
3	Jodhpur . . . . .	...	...	0 5	4 28	1 82	...	0 19	...	0 08	...	...	...	6 42
4	Kherwara . . . . .	...	0 2	0 71	4 95	5 30	0 25	0 61	...	...	...	...	...	11 87
5	Partabgarh . . . . .	...	0 15	0 28	6 95	7 84	1 16	0 15	...	...	0 40	...	...	16 98
6	Udaipur	0 7	0 70	0 96	5 32	7 92	0 07	...	...	...	...	0 4	...	15 68
7	Jhalawar . . . . .	...	0 28	0 57	12 81	18 49	0 10	0 04	...	0 08	0 40	0 04	...	32 81
8	Kota	0 16	...	1 81	10 19	8 56	0 32	0 26	...	...	0 38	0 08	...	21 79
9	Deoli	0 01	...	0 70	6 60	8 8	...	0 04	...	...	0 16	...	...	15 68
10	Shahpura	0 05	0 16	0 57	7 53	5 12	0 5	0 39	...	...	0 11	...	...	13 98
11	Ajmer . . . . .	...	0 40	1 11	5 32	4 18	0 25	0 60	...	0 01	...	...	...	11 90
12	Jaipur . . . . .	...	0 62	0 06	5 77	6 01	...	0 97	...	...	...	...	...	18 42
13	Karauli . . . . .	...	...	0 54	10 66	8 65	0 2	2 40	...	0 7	0 06	...	...	22 47
14	Dholpur . . . . .	...	...	0 34	5 30	15 97	0 30	0 75	...	0 3	0 22	...	...	22 91
15	Bharatpur . . . . .	...	0 23	0 80	6 21	4 5	...	3 25	...	...	3 0	2 0	...	14 62
16	Alwar . . . . .	...	...	2 18	6 71	6 23	0 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 51
17	Bikaner . . . . .	...	0 01	0 20	2 58	2 73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 42
18	Tonk . . . . .	...	0 14	0 1	4 60	2 76	0 25	1 55	...	...	0 21	...	...	9 75
19	Bundi	0 21	0 13	0 49	6 36	8 52	0 10	0 07	...	...	0 75	...	...	16 63

Native States.

4. *Mewar*.—No event of marked importance occurred in Udaipur, the chief of the four Sesodia States, all which suffered from the prevailing scarcity.

5. *Partabgarh*.—The Political charge of its offshoot, Partabgarh, was transferred from the charge of the Assistant Resident at Dungarpur to the direct control of the Resident in Mewar. Crime, the outcome of short harvests, was rife in Partabgarh, as in all the Sesodia States under the Mewar Residency.

6. *Banswara*.—Captain Hamilton, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, was deputed as Assistant to the Resident of Mewar for Banswara, to enquire into and ascertain the exact financial position of the Darbar to facilitate arrangements for extirpating the State from debt and for improving its future administration. Meantime the State finances have been placed under the direct control of the Assistant Resident, subject to the supervision of the Resident in Mewar.

7. *Dungarpur*.—An unfavourable season was responsible for a large excess of crime and for a regrettable delay in the reforms in course of introduction in this State which is under British administration during the minority of the young Chief. He is well reported on at the Mayo College.

8. *Marwar*.—The Rathor States of Marwar, Bikaner, and Kishangarh, of which Marwar comes first, suffered, like the Sesodia States, from deficient rainfall and from other causes. On the ground of ill-health, His Highness the Maharaja was advised a change of climate. After visiting Ceylon, Karlsbad, and England, he was attached to the Imperial Cadet Corps at Meerut, and Dehra Dun, the administration of the State being carried on in his absence in accordance with the special arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India. The opportunity has been taken to introduce various reforms urgently required in the Police and other branches of the administration, and to concert measures for liberating the State from its incubus of debt.

A noteworthy event, nearly concerning Jodhpur, was the transfer of His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, brother of the late Chief and uncle of the present Chief Sardar Singh, as Ruler of the State of Idar in the Bombay Presidency.

9. *Jaipur*.—Since the death in 1901 of Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, late Chief Member of Council, the Jaipur State has been governed with marked success by His Highness the Maharaja personally, with the assistance of his Council, no Diwan or Prime Minister having been appointed.

The relations between the Maharaja and his principal Sardars have been much improved in consequence. Owing to a short rainfall and a plague of rats, harvests were poor, and it became necessary to start relief works in some parts of the State. Progress was made in the irrigation works which have added so largely to the welfare of the State, and progress has been made on the construction of the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway.

10. *Kishangarh*.—The administration of the State was satisfactory. The young Maharaja joined the Imperial Cadet Corps early in 1902, and has gained golden opinions from all quarters. As in Jaipur, the season was bad.

11. *Dholpur*.—The principal event of the year was the death of His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and the succession of his eldest son Raja Bahadur Ram Singh, aged 19 years. The young Maharaj Rana has been at the Mayo College at Ajmer since 1st March 1902, and has joined the Imperial Cadet Corps since the new year commenced. The administration of the State is carried on by the State Council under the guidance of Mr. Ologstoun, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Dholpur State. Efforts have been mainly directed to liquidating the debts left by the late Chief, and to reorganizing the administration of affairs. In the latter direction, especially, a large measure of success, for which Mr. Ologstoun deserves credit, has been achieved.

12. *Bikaner*.—The only events of particular importance in this State come within the scope of the Public Works Department, and are noticed in the section allotted to that Branch. They include the extension of the railway to the Punjab and exploitation of the country for minerals.

13. No events of importance requiring separate comment here are recorded in the annals of Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Lawa, Bharatpur, Karauli, Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura, Alwar, Kota, and Jhalawar during the year 1901-1902. All matters of special interest are noticed in the separate reports which follow this review.

14. The Imperial Service Troops made good progress in 1901-1902 and Imperial Service are favourably reported on. The newly organized Imperial Service Transport Troops. Corps in Bharatpur has been brought up to full strength.

15. The only mints at which silver was allowed during the year were those Mints of Jaipur, Udaipur, and Karauli. The total quantity accepted and passed into these mints amounted to 4,40,483 tolas, against 6,89,290 tolas in the previous year. The operations for the conversion of the local currency into British rupees in Kota and Jhalawar were successfully completed during the year. Schemes for the similar conversion of the local currencies of Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur, and Kushalgarh are being matured.

16. The total number of cases decided by the Lower Courts of Vakils was Court of Vakils. 112 as against 89 in the previous year. These Courts continue to do good and useful work.

The number of appeals instituted in the Upper or Appellate Court including two cases pending at the beginning of the year was 24, of which 17 were disposed of. In 8 appeals, the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed, in 5 revised, and in 4 reversed.

17. At the Border Courts the following cases were disposed of:—

Border Courts.

Between Mewar, Partabgarh, and Banswara	66
Between Mahikantha, Dungarpur, and Kherwara Bhumat	128

The arrangements under which these Courts work is not satisfactory. A report on the subject is under issue to the Government of India, including a recommendation for the appointment of a special officer to try these cases on the side of Rajputana as recently ordered by the Government of Bombay.

18. The report submitted by the Principal, Mayo College, at Ajmer, has Education. been reviewed, as usual, in a resolution which will be found in Section III of this report.

Owing to adverse conditions due to famine, the number of pupils in most of the schools continued to fall. In Mewar the number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of pupils attending them are smaller. In Jaipur a further decrease is noticed both in the number of schools and in attendance. The Resident observes that further attention is required to this most important Department. The subject will not be lost sight of.

Postal.

19. A review by the Deputy Post Master General on the operations of the Post Offices in Rajputana will be found in Section IV of the Report. It shows that steady progress is being made by the Department.

Public Works.

20. The Public Works in Rajputana have been reviewed in Section V of this report. The expenditure of Imperial Public Works, excluding Irrigation works, amounted to Rs. 57,232 and that in Native States was Rs. 55,90,869. Of the latter sum nearly 25 lakhs of rupees were laid out in the Bikaner State, about 22 lakhs being devoted to Railway construction. The Suratgarh-Bhatinda section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway approaches completion. The Palana Coal-fields in Bikaner continue to show good results.

The work on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway was advanced, but owing to lack of funds its completion will be delayed. The Jodhpur Railway has proved remunerative, the net profits on the capital cost being 6.77 per cent.

Important investigations for possible protective irrigation works in Rajputana were carried out during the year. The results of the preliminary enquiries were laid before the Irrigation Commission, and it has been arranged to continue the work during the current year under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob.

21. Paragraph 27 of last year's review contained the provincial figures of the Rajputana Census of 1901. The actual figures are now returned at 9,723,301, as compared with a total of 12,383,360 in 1891.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,

Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

The 30th September 1902.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

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(2) WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(6) ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.
(3) JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(7) KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.
(4) EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(8) BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 123-C., dated Camp Kushalgarh, the 25th May 1902.

From—E. H. BLAKESLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1901-1902, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the States of Banswara, Dungarpur, and the Mewar Hilly Tracts and my remarks thereon.

2. Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

3. The rainfall registered at Udaipur during the year was 15·68 inches, or about 9 inches below the average of the last ten years. Of this, 5·32 inches fell in July and 7·92 inches in August. In September it rained only 67 cents. The kharif crop gave a poor return, while there was practically no rabi crop, except in areas under irrigation, where too it was to a great extent damaged by a plague of rats. The grass crop, on the other hand, was fortunately a good one, and, besides providing abundant fodder for cattle, has up till now afforded a means of livelihood for a large number of Bhils.

4. The prices of food-grains have been fairly steady and there is yet no tendency to any marked rise. Prices of Food-grains.

5. The deficient rainfall coupled with the rat-plague has caused partial scarcity in the greater portion of the State, and famine in the Hilly Tracts to the south and west of Udaipur. It has not been found necessary to undertake relief measures in the districts affected by partial scarcity, as there is no actual distress, and relief works are confined to the districts to the south and west of Udaipur, where famine conditions, though not intense, prevail. The Darbar has opened a large relief work on the Jaisamand Lake bund and other smaller works scattered over the affected area for the relief of the famine-stricken in these tracts, and a poor-house in Udaipur for paupers and orphans.

The situation on the present occasion is being on the whole satisfactorily dealt with by the Mewar Darbar, and His Highness has never failed to pay attention to any suggestions made by Major Pinhey, whose frequent tours in the district, extending from 1st October 1901 to the 21st March 1902, enabled him to offer advice on all occasions from personal knowledge.

Administration.

6. There has been no change in the administration of the State during the year. Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjun Singh continue to jointly carry on the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer.

The following statement shows the work done during the year in the Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts of the State :—

Court.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of year.
Civil . . .	1,371	815	2,186	1,403	783
Criminal . .	1,459	1,854	3,313	2,027	1,286
Appellate . .	1,589	804	2,453	1,000	1,453

Crime.

7. Eighteen cases of dakaiti have been reported by the Darbar as having occurred in Mewar, exclusive of the Hilly Tracts, during the year 1901, exclusive of 11 unreported cases of 1900, as compared with 115 in 1900. The aggregate value of the property plundered in the dakaitis was reported as Rs. 7,205-14-6, of which property to the value of Rs. 361 only was recovered; and out of a total number of 531 persons supposed to be concerned in the dakaitis, only 11 were arrested. I do not attach much value to the accuracy of these figures as an index of the amount of crime actually perpetrated.

Finances.

8. The income for the Sambat year 1957, ending on 12th July 1901, was Rs. 30,00,000 Udaipuri, equivalent to about Rs. 18,11,320 Imperial, and the expenditure Rs. 34,30,000 or about 20,59,622 Imperial.

Salt.

9. The sites of the old Khari Salt Works in the State were inspected during the year by a Superintendent of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. The Superintendent found that the arrangements made by the Darbar for the suppression of the manufacture of earth salt in Khalsa villages were good, but that in some Jagirdar's estates, and notably in Banora, the manufacture of earth salt had been carried on upon a considerable scale. The Darbar has been requested to take steps for the suppression of the illicit manufacture.

Opium.

10. Two thousand and fourteen-and-half chests were weighed at the Chitor scales during the year, as compared with 4,450 during the preceding year. Of these, 1,957½ chests were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was Rs. 10,00,450.

Boundary Settlement.

11. No external boundaries were settled during the year. Of the 550 internal boundary cases pending settlement at the close of the preceding year, only 26 were settled during the year and 1 cancelled, while 23 new cases have been registered. The small number of cases settled during the year is due to Captain J. C. D. Pinney, the Boundary Settlement Officer, being absent on furlough till October.

Education.

12. There are five schools in the Capital and 36 in the districts. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 1,005 in the schools in the Capital and 1,775 in the district.

The total expenditure during the year on education was Rs. 18,493; as compared with Rs. 26,796 in the preceding year. The average cost of educating each student in the schools in the Capital during the year was Rs. 9-8-7.

Five students from the Maharana's High School at Udaipur were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, and all of them passed the examination creditably. This, I think, reflects much credit on the Master, Rai Sahib Hazari Lall.

Border Court.

13. A Border Court was held by Major Pinney at Dhariawad from the 15th to the 23rd February 1902, during his cold weather tour between Mewar, Partabgarh and Banswara, at which all the cases on the lists, numbering 66, were disposed of.

PARTABGARH.

14. On the departure of Lieutenant S. B. Patterson, Assistant Resident, **Notable Events.** Banswara and Partabgarh, in May 1901, the political charge of Partabgarh was placed directly under the Resident in Mewar, this State being more accessible from Udaipur than from Dungarpur, which is now the head-quarters of the Assistant Resident.

15. The rainfall during the year was 18 inches, as compared with a normal **Season and Crops.** 36 inches.

The maize and jawar crops, the staple crops of the State, yielded an out-turn of 11 and 5 annas, respectively, in the rupee. The rabi crop was much below the average owing to want of moisture in the soil, the low water level in wells and the plague of rats. The agricultural conditions in this State were, however, on the whole more favourable than in any of the other States under this Residency, and it is only since the close of the year under report that some slight measures of famine relief have been found necessary.

16. The income and expenditure of the State for the year ending 30th June 1901 were Salim Shahi Rs. 3,51,430 and Salim Shahi Rs. 3,45,719, respectively. **Finances.** The State has been obliged to take a further loan from Government of Rs. 4 lakhs in addition to the Rs. 2 lakhs granted to the State during the famine of 1899-1900.

All miscellaneous debts are now being paid off with the help of this loan, and the financial administration of the State has been placed directly under the control of the Resident.

The State possesses considerable possibilities in the shape of a large area of fairly good black cotton soil with water available near the surface for irrigation, together with considerable forests: but these will take time and capital to develop. Meanwhile the Land Revenue and Finances generally have suffered severely from the famine of Sambat 1956 and other bad seasons, which have carried off much of the population and considerably reduced the cultivated area.

17. The Partabgarh Mint remained closed throughout the year. Proposals **Mint and** for the substitution of the local State coinage by the British India currency **Currency.** are still under consideration. The value of the local currency has depreciated practically to its bullion value, and the rate of exchange has at one time been as low as 220 Salim Shahi per 100 rupees Imperial. There is now a slight upward tendency, which is expected to become more marked when the next harvest renders the present large imports of grain no longer necessary, but I see no prospect of anything more than a very temporary recovery in the rate of exchange.

18. The total number of Criminal cases for disposal during the year ending **Judicial.** 30th June 1901 was 2,238, of which 1,875 were disposed of, leaving 363 pending settlement at the end of the year.

Of Civil suits, 419 were decided out of a total of 755 pending settlement during the year.

19. Thirty-five cases of dakaiti were reported as having occurred during the **Crime.** year, but these figures probably largely understate the facts. Banswara Bhils are supposed to be responsible for many of these cases, and a Special British Officer, Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, was deputed to the Banswara-Partabgarh border to organize measures for the suppression of crime. The deputation of this officer has had good results, and crime in the Partabgarh State has been reduced.

The total value of the property alleged to have been looted in the cases reported is Rs. 55,605, of which property to the value of about Rs. 3,900 was recovered. The casualties were 7 killed and 48 wounded. The total number of the offenders supposed to have been concerned was 3,108, of whom 60 were arrested. Both Partabgarh and Banswara contain some valuable forests, which are at present being denuded by promiscuous felling.

In the present scarcity this industry provides valuable means of subsistence to the Bhil population, but, when it is over, I propose to consider the possibility of establishing some simple system of Forest Conservancy.

BANSWARA.

20. The State has been virtually placed under the administration of the Assistant Resident pending the introduction of urgent reforms and the holding of an exhaustive enquiry into the financial condition. A new Kamdar, who promises well, has been appointed in place of Ganpat Rao, who has been granted leave.

21. The Revenue system is in a terrible state of chaos—indeed, there can hardly be said to be any system at all, the exactions of officials being only limited by the exhaustion of the people. Crime has been rampant, and the Police are to all intents and purposes useless. A re-organization of the Revenue system and of the Police force must be included among urgent reforms if there is to be any hope of financial recovery.

22. The question of currency conversion is under consideration. The reclamation of the most turbulent portions of the Bhil population is another subject which will require careful attention.

23. The measures for the investigation and suppression of crime on the Garhi-Sunth border are, I am glad to say, progressing satisfactorily in concert with the Political Agent of Rewn Kantha.

24. Captain Hamilton has made an excellent start in the exceedingly difficult task which lies before him.

DUNGARPUR.

25. The administration has suffered from frequent changes of officers holding the post of Assistant Resident.

26. A good move has been made in the direction of starting a Court of Wards.

27. Some reforms have been effected in the Police, but much remains to be done in this direction.

28. I concur in the opinion that an early re-settlement of the Land Revenue demand is urgently required. This matter is receiving attention. It is probable that the nominal demand will have to be considerably reduced for some years until the country has had time to recover from the effects of successive bad seasons.

29. The question of currency conversion is still under consideration.

30. The difficult problem of the reclamation of the more turbulent Bhil Pals is another subject which will require careful thought.

31. His Highness the Maharawal continues to study at the Mayo College, where he is making excellent progress. He is extremely intelligent and works well, and his manners and conduct are exemplary.

32. Captain Kennion has not spared himself and has done excellent work; he has been particularly successful in his famine relief administration.

HILLY TRACTS OF MEWAR.

33. The feature of the year's administration has been the provision of relief to the distress following on another failure of crops, which has occupied most of the time of the Political Superintendent and his officers, and in the organization of which Colonel Hutton Dawson's exertions have been unremitting.

The success of his efforts appears in the relative scarcity of crime in the Hilly Tracts, compared with other distressed localities.

34. To meet the urgent need of funds for the relief of distress the Gov-

* This is in addition to the loans granted during the previous famine in the year 1899-1900. The Government advanced a loan of Rs. 80,000 * to be disbursed through Colonel Dawson and his staff. The terms of this loan are still under consideration between the Government of India, the Mewar Darbar, and the Chiefs.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Resident, Mewar.

No. 219, dated Banswara, the 5th March 1902.

From—Captain R. E. A. HAMILTON, Assistant Resident, Banswara,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for Banswara and Kushalgarh for the year 1901-1902.

1. The registered rainfall was only 22 inches and 26 cents. The normal Seasons. is 36 inches.

A plague of rats appearing at the close of the rains did some damage to the makki and deterred the cultivators from sowing for the rabi. The rats are now disappearing. The kharif crop yielded about 12 annas and the rabi 1 anna in the rupee. A famine has ensued, mitigated somewhat by a moderate mohwa crop and the fact that, the population having already been much wasted by pestilence and famine, there remain fewer people to be supported by the country. Poor-houses were started in January and famine relief works in February—the numbers on relief at the end of March being 802. The general health has been good. There have been no epidemics.

2. The Chief has of late practically relegated the government of the Administration. State to his Kamdar, Ganpat Rao. The latter's difficulties have been very great, but he has proved himself unequal to the task of coping with them. The Chief has to a great extent lost authority over his subjects. The Thakurs, who are most of them heavily in debt, are not kept in proper subjection. The Bhils are entirely out of hand. Education is discountenanced by the Ruler. The main roads and communications are neglected. Radical changes in every part of the administration, especially in the Police and Accounts Departments, are urgently needed.

3. An inquiry is being held by order of the Government of India into Finances. the Finances. Tribute has not been paid for close on three years. The debts reported up to the 31st December 1901 amounted to Rs. 4,41,913 Salim Shahi, since when a famine loan of Rs. 20,000 Imperial (or Rs. 40,000 Salim Shahi) and an advance for administrative purposes of Rs. 50,000 Salim Shahi have been granted by the Government of India. The debts are large in proportion to the resources of the State, the average revenue of which is about 2 lakhs of rupees Salim Shahi.

4. The jail, an unsuitable building, has been full. Of 576 prisoners confined Crime. during the year, 446 were released, and 130 remained on the last day of March.

Dakaiti has been everywhere prevalent. The Bhils of the north-east corner of Banswara raided Partabgarh in the autumn of 1901 and looted several important villages, carrying off plunder valued at Rs. 36,000. A Border Court was held at Kushalpura in January and February last, and two ringleaders and others concerned in the principal dakaiti at Gandher, including the infamous Partha Rat, Rawat of Ronda, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Twenty-two accused were handed over to Partabgarh under the extradition rules for trial. Dakaiti has also been rampant on the Sunth-Shergarh border. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department are about to investigate there.

5. I am sorry to have to report badly on the once-promising Rao of Garhi, Garhi. Sagram Singh. He is not taking good care of his health, and has apparently abandoned the management of his estate, which is crippled with debt, to a band of unscrupulous persons. I anticipate as a result of the investigations now being held that some severity will have to be shown in reducing the estate to order.

6. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Officiating Agent Tour of the to the Governor General, visited Banswara in December 1901, accompanied by Honourable the Agent to the the Resident, who afterwards paid a second visit in January of this year. Governor General.

KUSHALGARH.

I paid a short visit to Kushalgarh in March. The Rao, who is an excellent man of business, and who has an efficient Kamdar by name Dalpat Rai, is managing his estate satisfactorily and doing his best by opening a poor-house and relief works to alleviate distress among the Bhils. The debts of the estate are stated as Rs. 45,000, which is not excessive, considering the calamities of the.

past three years. The Rao's eldest son, Ranjit Singh, was married in February this year to a daughter of the Rao of Bansī in Mewar.

B. E. A. HAMILTON, *Captain,*
Assistant Resident, Banswara.

No. 568, dated Dungarpur, the 8rd April 1902.

From—Captain R. L. KENNION, I.S.C., Assistant Resident in Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Administration Report for the year 1901-1902.

2. The officers who held political charge at Dungarpur during the year under report were as follows :—

Captain A. B. Drummond, from 1st April to 20th June 1901 and from 31st July to 1st October 1901, when he proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. B. St. John, from 21st June to 30th July, during which interval Captain Drummond was on privilege leave.

Major A. F. Pinhey, from 2nd October to 2nd November 1901.

Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, from 3rd to 24th November 1901.

Captain R. L. Kennion, from 25th November 1901.

Captain Hamilton on handing over charge of the political office at Dungarpur was sent on special duty to Banswara. The political charge of Banswara and Kushalgarh was separated from that of Dungarpur in February.

3. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the Resident in Mewar made a tour through Dungarpur in December last.

4. The rainfall recorded at Dungarpur during the year was 14.14 inches, or considerably under the normal. The winter rains were a complete failure.

5. The kharif harvest was 40 to 50 per cent. under the average. Rats appeared in extraordinary numbers about the month of October and almost entirely precluded the possibility of winter sowings. There is practically no spring harvest.

6. Famine works were started in November, and the numbers of workers and those receiving gratuitous relief have gradually risen, till on March 31st a total of 6,255 was reached. Owing to relief works having been started thus early on an adequate scale, distress is nowhere very acute.

7. A contract which has been made for the sale of grain at famine works at a uniform rate of 9 seers of maize per rupee, so long as the famine lasts, has prevented bazar rates from rising very high.

8. The general health has on the whole shown an improvement over last year.

9. Border Courts were held by me with the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, at Pal in March. As an effect of the late and present famines a large proportion of principals and witnesses in cases brought before the courts were absent, and the proceedings of the courts for this reason could not be pronounced a success.

10. The administration of the State continues to be carried on by a State Council under the guidance of the Assistant Resident. The Kamdarship, which is the chief administrative office of the State, was held by Mehta Hira Lal throughout the year. I am unable to remark favourably on this officer.

11. As the result of famine the State revenues have fallen to a very low ebb and the States have been compelled to add to their debt to the Government of India, which net amounts to Rs. 2,50,000.

12. The existing revenue system is unsatisfactory, and, owing to many villages having been depopulated and large areas thrown out of cultivation, a land Settlement is urgently needed, in which it is to be feared the State revenue demands will have to be considerably reduced.

13. The indebtedness of Jagirdars has likewise increased to a marked extent, many of them being totally unable to pay their tribute. A proportion of these estates will eventually have to be taken under the management of the

State, and for this purpose the establishment of a Court of Wards seems a necessity. Steps in this direction are now being taken.

14. During the year under report the following numbers of Criminal and Civil cases were disposed of :—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Criminal	1,164	989	175
Civil	509	423	86
Application for execution of decrees	222	158	64

15. The average number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 100·96. The new jail project has had to be abandoned for the present for lack of funds, but a temporary enclosure has been erected to accommodate the prisoners during the hot weather.

16. The average attendance at the Dungarpur School during the year was 141. The State schools in the districts have not been maintained.

17. Proposals for the conversion of the currency are now before the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General.

18. The new Customs Department under the control of an officer lent by the Jodpur State has worked satisfactorily.

19. There has been a considerable increase in violent crime during the past few months. The efficiency of the Police leaves much to be desired.

20. His Highness the Maharawal continues to study at the Mayo College. The Tika ceremony of his betrothal with the daughter of the Chief of Sailana was performed in January of the present year.

R. L. KENNION, *Captain, I.S.C.,*
Assistant Resident, Mewar.

No. 384-F., dated Kherwara, the 2nd April 1902.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. HUTTON DAWSON, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1901-1902.

The Hilly Tracts is again stricken by famine, but relief works being opened early in December last, there is reason to believe that mortality will not be greatly above normal.

The monsoon of 1901 failed, yet a fair amount of maize would have been saved but for the depredation of rats. These pests literally eat up everything, and it is in a great measure due to them that so much distress prevails in the country.

2. The health of the district has been good.

3. The kharif crop was very poor; some small amount of kuri and kodra ^{Health.} Crops. was harvested.

There is no rabi crop.

4. As soon as scarcity declared itself bands of lawless Bhils began to loot; patrols of the Mewar Bhil Corps have been placed in all parts of the district, and crime is now practically *nil*.

5. A court was held at Pal in March between Colonel O'Donnell (Mabi Border Court, Kantha), Captain Kennion (Dungarpur), and myself. One hundred cases were disposed of with the former and 23 cases with the latter.

6. I spent 102 days on tour in the district.

7. The outlook is bad. The mohwra crop, which originally promised well, is ^{Tour.} Outlook. unfortunately poor owing to dust storms and the dryness of the atmosphere, and will not assist the people much.

The only thing left to hope for is an early monsoon.

KOTRA.

8. The report of the Assistant Political Superintendent is attached.

C. HUTTON DAWSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

No. 250, dated Kotra, the 31st March 1902.

From—Captain G. V. HOLMES, Offg. Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District.

2. The health of the district, taking into consideration the weakened state of the population, has been good.

3. Makki crop practically *nil*; that small portion which was on the point of maturing was destroyed by rats.

4. Rabi crop *nil*.

5. A Border Court for the settlement of two heinous offences was held with Sirohi on 11th January 1902 and the following days.

6. A portion of the Umria (Mewar) and Idar boundary was re-demarcated.

7. I spent 85 days on tour.

8. Relief works have been started in the district.

G. V. HOLMES, *Captain,*
Offg. Asst. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1-P., dated Mount Abu, the 2nd June 1902.

From—Major K. D. ERSKINE, I.S.C., Resident, Western Rajputana States.

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year 1901-1902.

2. I held charge of the Residency from the afternoon of the 10th April 1901 to the forenoon of the 6th February 1902 while Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, the permanent incumbent, officiated as Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

3. I visited Jaisalmer in August 1901 and Sirohi in October 1901 and again in January last.

4. In the Marwar Court of Vakils 30 cases were instituted during the year, making with 30 pending cases a total of 60. Of these, 44 were disposed of, leaving 16 for adjudication during the current year.

MARWAR.

Season, Crops,
and Health.

5. The rainfall was deficient in almost every pargana of the State, varying from 13 inches in Parbatsar to less than an inch in Jalore. The result was a scarcity in the western portion of Marwar. The kharif crop was about a 4-anna one and the outturn of the rabi is estimated at 8-annas in the rupee. The grass crop was a fair one, and there was no want of fodder. The public health was fair. The outbreak of plague in Bali and Sewari (mentioned in last year's report) was stamped out by the end of April 1901. During the year under report there have been a few cases of plague in other parts of the State, but the measures taken by the Residency Surgeon and the Darbar have been prompt and efficient and the disease made no progress.

Scarcity.

6. Owing to deficient rainfall the kharif crop (the mainstay of the country) failed to the extent above mentioned and locusts did a good deal of damage. The Darbar were not slow in opening relief works and poor-houses. At the

end of March last there were 1,587 persons on relief works and 763 in the five poor-houses. The expenditure on relief measures to the end of March is reported to have been about Rs. 29,000. There was rather more than the usual emigration from the State.

7. During the absence from India of His Highness the Maharaja and Administration until the return of the Musahib Ala the administration of the State was carried on by the Special Committee referred to in last year's report under the supervision of the Resident. On the return of the Musahib Ala the Special Committee ceased to exist. After the close of the year under report certain orders relating to the future administration of Marwar were received from the Government of India and they are being given effect to.

8. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 44,04,083, against an estimate of Revenue and Expenditure. Rs. 41,34,000. The principal sources of revenue were :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,97,000
Customs	7,25,000
Salt	15,19,719
Railway	6,00,000

The actual expenditure was Rs. 43,61,916, against an estimate of Rs. 42,53,222. The excess expenditure is principally due to His Highness's trip to Europe, which cost nearly a lakh of rupees, and for which there was no provision in the Budget. Instead of there being a deficit of about Rs. 1,20,000 at the end of the year, there was a small surplus of about Rs. 43,000. The debts of the Darbar were reduced by about 2 lakhs of rupees during the year.

The revenue for the current year is estimated at Rs. 49,32,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 48,61,000. Included in the latter sum are 8 lakhs for Public Works, 9 lakhs for Military expenditure, Rs. 1,66,000 for payment of debts, 2 lakhs to the Mysore sinking fund, 2 lakhs in payment of Seth Sumir Mull's loan, Rs. 2,80,000 in payment of interest on loans, 2 lakhs for famine and Rs. 90,000 for expenditure in connection with the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the anticipated visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Rajputana next autumn.

9. The number of heinous offences against property continued high. Crime and Highway robberies and dakaitis numbered 257 and 107, respectively. The Police value of property stolen is reported to have been about Rs. 50,000. The Police force is inefficient and to some extent insufficient and is about to be reorganized.

10. The area under forest conservancy remained the same (335.48 square miles); four square miles were added to the fuel and fodder reserve, making it 11.70 square miles. There was an increase in the number of breaches of Forest rules due to the prevailing scarcity.

11. Mr. W. Home was Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway up to the 19th March 1902, when he proceeded on six months' leave, making over charge to Mr. R. Todd. The percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on the railway was 6.77, against 7.05 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year on railway construction was Rs. 3,11,031.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,98,113.

12. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 8,15,000, of which sum Rs. 6,53,568 had been received in the Treasury by the end of February.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,45,000.

13. His Highness the Maharaja, who was in indifferent health, left India towards the end of April 1901. After spending a short time in Ceylon, he proceeded to Carlsbad, where he went through a course of the waters. He subsequently visited England and was accorded the honour of an interview by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. In February last His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Maharaj Akhey Singh, Thakur Gopal Singh, and Kunwar Amar Singh also joined the corps at the same time.

By the selection of Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh to succeed to the Idar Chiefship the Marwar State has lost the services of one who has been its Musahib Ala or Chief Minister for a great many years; this loss will be severely felt. The Imperial Service Cavalry or "Sardar Rissala," of which he was Commandant, returned from active service in China in July last. Sir Pratap Singh received the K.C.B., and later on was appointed Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Darbar promised a contribution of a lakh of rupees to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, and the first two instalments have been paid.

SIROHI.

Season and Crops.	14. The rainfall measured at Sirohi during the year was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches only, against $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the previous year. The outturn of the kharif harvest was on the average about 2 annas in the rupee, and that of the rabi is estimated at from 8 to 10 annas. In consequence of the scanty rainfall and damage done to standing crops by rats, distress began to be felt, and relief measures were started in January last. At the end of the year under report there were 768 persons on relief works and 327 in receipt of gratuitous relief.
Scarcity.	
Public Health.	The public health was generally good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease of any sort.
Administration.	There was no change among the principal persons engaged in the administration. His Highness the Maha Rao continued to take a keen interest in the affairs of his State, and Rai Bahadur Singhi Jowar Chand was his Diwan throughout the year.
Revenue and Expenditure.	The income of the State is reported to have been about Rs. 3,37,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 3,40,000. In February 1902 the State received a loan of Rs. 20,000 from the Government of India to enable it to meet famine relief expenditure.
Crime.	Fourteen cases of robbery and 39 of dakaiti are said to have been committed during the year. In the cases of dakaiti 45 persons were brought to trial, and of these, 29 were convicted, 15 were acquitted, and 1 died.
Border Court.	A Border Court was held in January last by the Resident and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar. Two serious cases of dakaiti committed in Sirohi territory were brought home to Bhils of Jura, a petty chiefship under Mewar, and the offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from 6 to 10 years, in the Ajmer Jail.
Notable Events.	On the 9th November 1901 His Highness Maharao Sir Keshri Singh, K.C.S.I., was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

JAISALMER.

Season and Crops.	15. The rainfall was deficient, averaging only about 4 inches, and ceased in August. Kharif sowings were to the extent of 8 annas in the rupee, but the outturn was on the average $\frac{1}{2}$ anna only. It became necessary to start relief measures in December 1901, and the numbers on works and in receipt of gratuitous relief at the end of the year were 1,295 and 8, respectively.
Scarcity.	
Public Health.	The public health was satisfactory.
Administration.	His Highness the Maharawal continued his studies at the Mayo College. Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan Jiwan was Diwan throughout the year; the Council consists of four members and a Secretary. The Resident is Superintendent of the State during the minority.
Revenue and Expenditure.	The financial condition of the State owing to a series of bad seasons and the great depreciation of the local currency is most unsatisfactory.
	The Customs tariff is under revision with the object of slightly increasing the revenue, and the conversion of the local currency will, I hope, be very shortly decided on.
	There were 6 cases of dakaiti during the year (against 1 in the previous year), but only one of them was serious. Under other heads, such as highway robberies, cattle-lifting and ordinary thefts, there was a satisfactory decrease in crime.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2528, dated Jaipur, the 19th May 1902.

From—H. V. COBB, Esq., C.S., Resident at Jaipur,

To—R. M. KING, Esq., C.S., First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1901-1902.

JAIPUR.

2. In the course of the year Jaipur was visited by, amongst many other Visitors distinguished people,—

- (1) The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, twice, *viz.*, in August and November 1901.
- (2) The Honourable Mr. A. Martindale, C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, in March 1902.
- (3) The Indian Irrigation Commission and by the Honourable Sir Edward Law, K.C.M.G., in November 1901.
- (4) The Honourable Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I., C.I.E., in December 1901.
- (5) His Royal Highness Prince Louis d'Orléans in March 1902.

3. In June 1901 His Highness the Maharaja had the honour of being Decorations publicly invested at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy with the Insignia of the G.C.I.E.

Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., was awarded the gold medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind Order during the year under report.

4. The feature of the year has been the direct administration of the State by His Highness the Maharaja, without the intervention of any Minister or the Maharaja Chief Member of Council. This course has entailed upon His Highness much extra work and greatly increased responsibilities. I must place on record my high feeling of satisfaction at the manner in which His Highness has risen to the situation, and has acquitted himself of his very arduous duties. My relations with him throughout the year have been more than pleasant; they have been cordial in the extreme and, meeting His Highness twice or three times a week either at the Palace or at the Residency for discussions which have lasted not infrequently for several consecutive hours, I have had every opportunity of appraising his interest in the affairs of his State, and his capacity as an administrator. As a result I have no hesitation in offering the opinion that His Highness's direct control of the various departments has been highly beneficial to the State.

The disposal of papers, it is true, takes longer under the new *régime* than under the old, but this is of small consequence when compared with other and numerous advantages to be reckoned on the other side.

I do not suppose that the relations between the Maharaja and his principal Sardars, and between the Maharaja and his leading officials, have ever been so unrestrained and cordial as now. Moreover, orders issuing from the Council are now known to bear the direct impress of His Highness's individuality, and as such are loyally accepted by all concerned. Thus a great and important step forward has been taken. I can say from close personal observation that it is no case with the Maharaja of enjoying *otium cum dignitate*; it has been a year of hard and engrossing work of much self-sacrifice, and of unremitting attention to the manifold duties which his position entails.

As I write His Highness is about to start to attend the King-Emperor's Coronation in England. The arrangements in connection with this novel and, to Jaipur, historical voyage, as well as the extra work involved by a partial failure of crops and the opening of relief operations, together with other causes, have prevented, during the year of my report, the introduction by His Highness of any large and well considered measures of reform. That there is room for such is beyond doubt, and I am aware that the Maharaja has several

under consideration which will, I trust, soon see the light of day and testify to his statesman-like capacities.

5. Four new members of the State Council have been appointed during the year, *viz* :—

- (1) Thakur Debi Sing of Chomu.
- (2) Babu Ishan Chandar Mukerji, son of the late Chief Member of Council.
- (3) Thakur Umrao Singh of Kotla.
- (4) Honourable Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.

Of these gentlemen the first two are comparatively young and have yet their spurs to win.

Thakur Umrao Singh is a well-known and experienced Jagirdar of the United Provinces, who is connected by marriage with His Highness the Maharaja and of whose ability I have formed a high opinion.

The Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, is too well known to need any comment from myself. He has been selected as one of the representatives from the United Provinces to attend the Coronation.

Season and
Crops.

6. The tale of last year's monsoon is already an old one. It broke very late towards the end of July, gave excellent rain for just a month, and after that, with the exception of one shower, vanished into thin air. One or two more falls would have resulted in a good kharif crop. These, however, never came, and over the greater part of Shekhawati, as well as in the Nizamats of Sambhar and Malpura, the crops failed almost entirely except where irrigation was available. Moreover, owing to a rainfall of only half the average quantity many of the wells and smaller irrigation works failed.

To make matters worse, the usual Christmas rains were not forthcoming, whilst in their place a veritable scourge of field rats appeared which did incalculable mischief. As a general result relief works on a small scale have had to be opened and liberal remissions made. Indeed, had it not been for the superabundant crops of the previous year, which, so far as Shekhawati was concerned, was a record one, very severe famine would have had to be faced over at least half the State.

This partial misfortune coming so soon after the unexampled famine of 1899-1900 has caused and is causing the Darbar much anxiety.

Public Works.

7. The total amount of expenditure for the year ending the 31st December 1901 was eight and three-quarter lakhs, of which two and half lakhs was devoted to irrigation.

In round figures, some 60 lakhs have been spent on irrigation works since Colonel Jacob became State Engineer, and close upon 50 lakhs have been recovered as revenue, including more than two and half lakhs realised during the year under report. These figures, coming as they do from the heart of perhaps the most arid province in India, speak for themselves, and I have no doubt have given much ground for thought to the Irrigation Commission which visited Jaipur in November. Of the value of Colonel Jacob's services I need not speak; but I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of Mr. Stotherd's work, especially in connection with the railway projects, and of the work of Lieutenant A. H. Garret, R.E., more particularly in the restoration of the historical observatory of Maharaja Sivai Jai Singh.

Jaipur-Sawai-
Madhopur
Railway.

8. The expenditure during the year on this line amounted to about a lakh of Government rupees. The Banas bridge is now practically finished and only awaits the erection of the girders. It is doubtful whether, in view of recent extraordinary expenditure, the Darbar will be able for two or three years to find the funds to complete and open the railway for traffic.

Rewari-Phalera
Railway.

9. The Darbar was approached in the course of the year and enquiries made as to whether the State would complete this line at its own cost. The case is still under consideration; but I fear funds will not be available unless a loan is raised in the open market, and this course is opposed to the traditions of the State.

Jaipur City
Water-Works.

10. Owing to short rainfall the Amani Shah reservoir is practically empty, and only a very limited quantity of water can be now pumped into the city.

To meet the difficulty temporarily a number of semi-disused wells in the city have been cleaned out and repaired.

Hereafter it may be found necessary to connect Jaipur by pipes with the immense reservoir at Ramgarh, but this will be an expensive project, and one which, in the absence of funds, cannot be taken up for some years.

11. Babu Sanjivan Ganguli was appointed Director of Public Instruction in the course of the year. The general results of the year's work are not very satisfactory. There has been a further decrease both in the number of schools and of scholars, the latter being now only two-thirds of what they were reported to be two years back. It is clear to my mind that insufficient attention is now being paid to education throughout the State, and in particular to primary education. All schools, whether private or public, whether in khalsa or Jagir land, should be registered, and be subjected to systematic inspection and supervision by State educational officers.

The grant-in-aid system needs expansion. I propose to call the Council's attention to the defects I have noticed in a separate communication.

12. Figures in regard to the year's receipts and expenditure are entered Revenue below.

The year was an average one and calls for no particular remarks:—

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
Estimated in Budget.	Actual Receipts.	Increase.	Estimated in Budget	Actual Expense.	Decrease.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
63,51,798 5 6	65,88,000 6 8½	2,36,202 1 2½	69,07,528 12 8 and 191 gold mohurs.	67,14,242 12 7½ and 159 gold mohurs.	1,93,286 0 0½ and 32 gold mohurs.

13. The revenue for the year was Rs. 24,000, and the expenditure, in round Forest figures, Rs. 8,500, thus leaving a substantial profit. Many of the road-side avenue trees were killed by the late famine and need replacing. The work being done in this respect is not properly supervised.

14. Overcrowding, the result of increased crime during famine years, still Jails exists, but not in so marked a degree as last year. The general health of the prisoners has improved, and their average cost of upkeep has been reduced. A distinct advance has been made in jail manufactures, and before long I am of opinion that under Sardar Hira Singh's skilled management the Jaipur Jail carpets will rival those of Bikaner. It is to be hoped that the Council will give their cordial support to this matter. Money wisely expended now in fostering manufactures will be the means in the very near future of enormously reducing the present cost incurred in maintaining the State jails.

15. The number of cases pending on the 31st December 1900 was four. Court of Vakils. Two cases were instituted during 1901, making a total of six, of which five were disposed of during the year and one left pending. One of the cases disposed of was an important one, which involved the examination of 157 witnesses and required very careful and delicate handling. I have referred below to this case in my remarks on Lawa. The Court's decision has been upheld on appeal and the Upper Court of Vakils, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General found occasion to compliment the Court on the manner in which the case was dealt with.

16. This corps, though it has seen no active service during the year under Transport Corps. report, has maintained its high standard of efficiency under its most capable Commandant, Sardar Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E. Some difficulty has been felt in recruiting the right stamp of men, and it will be necessary before long to raise the wages of the men to the standard existing in neighbouring States.

Dhanpat Rai's self-invented transport and ambulance carts are receiving great attention all over India, and have much impressed all the military visitors, foreign and English, who have visited his lines.

17. At the request of the Supreme Government, the opium duties have General. been largely enhanced during the course of the year, and other minor reforms are under consideration.

In connection with the prevailing scarcity, two Members of Council proceeded on a tour of inspection through the affected localities. This is an entirely new departure, and I anticipate that much good will result not only in relief measures but in the general revenue administration, which has hitherto been left without supervision and in the hands of none too efficient subordinates. I trust that touring by Members of Council will now become a permanent institution.

KISHANGARH.

The Minor
Maharaja.

18. The question of the education of His Highness the Maharaja was seriously taken up during the year, and his knowledge of English being weak, a really capable tutor, was selected for him from numerous candidates. Mr. Paonasker, the tutor thus appointed, is a young man of high University attainments, and promises well.

A few months after this arrangement had been made, His Highness, at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, joined the newly-formed Imperial Cadet Corps. Major Watson, the Commandant, writes in satisfactory terms of the Maharaja's progress in his work, and has appointed him an under officer in the Corps. As regards His Highness's personal character and conduct, I am glad to be able to speak with unqualified praise. In riding and other manly sports he is far above the average, possessing in a marked degree the dash and *élan* of the Rahtor Clan to which he belongs. On the whole, I am well satisfied with the progress made during the year, and look forward with every confidence to Madan Singh's future career as a ruler of Kishangarh.

Council.

19. Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal continued as Diwan during the year. The minority has brought me into close contact with his work, much of which I have personally inspected in the course of a prolonged tour through the State. He is one of the most resourceful and progressive native officers I have met, and I am glad that he was honoured by the Government of India by being invited to join the late Famine Commission.

Pandit Raj Govardhanji, one of the Members of the Council, died in November 1901, and was replaced on probation by Mehta Chand Singh.

Season and
Crops.

20. The remarks made in regard to the season and crops in Jaipur apply with greater intensity to Kishangarh, the whole of which has been seriously affected. An extremely deficient rainfall was succeeded by a plague of locusts and rats, thus bringing the administration face to face with something like famine. The budget had to be entirely recast in consequence, and the large sum of a lakh-and-a-half ear-marked for relief.

My tour in Kishangarh brought very strongly to light the gratifying feature that the money devoted in the recent famine to irrigation works and especially to wells has been well expended. Indeed, the good results thus obtained have saved the whole position, and prevented severe distress deepening into downright famine.

Reforms.

21. The reduced revenue consequent on the failure of the crops as well as the campaign to relieve distress has necessarily retarded the measures for reform which were under consideration. A substitution of cash assessment to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 for the *batai* system has been effected, and the operations will be resumed and extended as soon as circumstances permit.

The yearly change of Patels has been stopped, but much more needs to be done to secure efficiency both as regards Patels and Patwaris. Sarwar has been constituted a municipality in the course of the year.

A new and much needed hospital has been opened in Kishangarh, and a capable assistant surgeon has superseded the hospital assistant whose work was very unsatisfactory. Improved arrangements have been made for the registration of the vital statistics, both in urban and extra-urban districts, and more attention is being paid, and with better results, to vaccination.

The garnet industry continues to flourish and is rapidly assuming a very important place in the State finances.

The carpet manufactory was closed during the year, but in its place a soap manufactory has been started, which promises well.

The Nagori breeding bulls imported in the previous year have proved an unqualified success.

In these, and many other details, which I shall have occasion to refer to in the full report which the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General has called for, the Council has shown its progressive tendencies and deserves credit.

Nineteen agricultural banks have been opened. Their business is very small at present, but they are being carefully nursed, and I hope when favourable seasons return to see good results.

Reforms similar to those introduced into Jaipur have been carried out during the year under report in regard to the opium administration. This action was taken at the request of the Government of India, and has caused some discontent amongst an important section of the Bania community living in the Kishangarh City.

22. The public health has been good on the whole; but towards the close of the year an outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever of a peculiarly malignant type has occurred.

Plague has fortunately been kept out of the State, but the preventive measures taken have not been well received by some sections of the community.

LAWA.

23. The season has been a bad one with indifferent rains, and what crops there were were much damaged by locusts and rats. The Thakur has been obliged to borrow Rs. 6,000 from Government to assist in giving relief.

At the end of April, on the occasion of a funeral wake at the village of Lawa itself, a drunken row occurred, which ended in a free fight amongst the Minas concerned, most of whom had come over the border from Tonk. Fatal injuries resulted in four cases, whilst many others were wounded, some seriously.

The criminal trial which arose out of the disturbance was taken up by the Jaipur International Court of Vakils, whose decision, which has since been upheld on appeal, was pronounced in September 1901.

A determined effort was made on the part of the Tonk officials to attribute the entire blame of the occurrence to the Thakur of Lawa and his father, and the Court had to comment with severity on the discreditable means which were employed with this object. In point of fact, both the Thakur and his men behaved with considerable self-restraint, and deserve credit for their laudable efforts to put a stop to the fracas.

I spent two or three days at Lawa whilst on tour, and was glad to observe that the Thakur takes a personal interest in his duties and has devoted much attention, with excellent results, to the improvement of the irrigation works in his Chiefship.

H. V. COBB, C.S.,
Resident, at Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2300, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 25th April 1902.

From—MAJOR W. C. R. STRATTON, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1901-1902.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

BHARATPUR.

Season.	The total rainfall during the year was 14.62 inches against 30.73 inches last year, and an average of 23.70 for the last five years. The monsoon did not burst till 7th July 1901, the usual date being about the 15th June, and there were no winter rains to speak of. The year's rainfall was, therefore, not only scanty but unseasonable.
Health.	The produce of the kharif and rabi crops was much below the average.
Education.	The general health of the public was good throughout the year. The usual return of schools received from the Darbar shows 526 boys in the Sadar School, Bharatpur, on the 31st March 1902, of whom 206 read English, 214 Hindi, 33 Sanskrit, and 73 Urdu. There are 14 Tahsil Schools, with a total attendance of 1,294, and 77 Village Schools, with 2,179 boys. Efforts are being made to gradually improve the status of the Tehsil Schools, which at present teach only to the Vernacular Middle Standard.
Girls' School.	A girls' school was newly opened in the Bharatpur City in February 1902, in which 46 girls are reading Hindi.
Crime.	One case of infanticide is reported to have occurred during the year, the accused being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, in which property valued at Rs. 408-9-0 was plundered. Seventeen cases of murder and other heinous offences occurred during the year, all of which were tried—17 persons were arrested of whom, 10 were convicted, 5 were released and 2 are under trial.
Finances.	The actual revenue during the State financial year which ended in September last amounted to Rs. 36,49,670-8-3, while the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 32,15,708-12-9.
Forests.	In paragraph 82-A of his Assessment Report of the four Southern Tahsils, Mr. O'Dwyer, the Settlement Commissioner, remarked on the desirability of ascertaining what measures could be taken to prevent denudation of the hill sides and to promote the growth of trees. This matter is now engaging attention.
Administration.	There is no change in the administration of the State, which is carried on by a Council under the general control of the Political Agent, during the minority of the young Chief. The <i>personnel</i> of the Council was reduced in November 1901 by the death of one of the Members, Munshi Brij Lal, and the vacancy has not yet been filled.
Marriage of the daughter of late Maharaja.	On the 22nd November 1901 Bibi Umrao Koer, the elder daughter of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, was married at Bharatpur to the son of Sardar Jiwan Sing of Shazadpur in the Punjab.
The ex-Maharaja.	The ex-Maharaja Ram Singh continues in surveillance at Sear, near Bharatpur.
Imperial Service Troops.	The Imperial Service Infantry Regiment returned from Poona on the 15th July 1901. On the 31st January 1902 the regiment proceeded to Dig for a camp of exercise and musketry training.
Visits.	Considerable progress has been made with the Transport Corps. The Corps is now practically at full strength, with 300 carts and 571 mules. In August 1901 Colonel A. P. Thornton, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, paid an official visit to Bharatpur. In September 1901 His Highness the young Maharaj Rana of Dholpur visited Bharatpur.
Mayo College.	Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, uncle of the infant Maharaja, still continues his studies at the Mayo College. During the year under review Raja Samandar Singh and Raja Jugul Saran Singh left the College.
Imperial Service Cadet Corps.	On leaving the Mayo College, Raja Samandar Singh joined the Imperial Service Cadet Corps at Meerut.
Miscellaneous.	A Mission house has been built at Bharatpur by the Church Missionary Society. It is occupied by the Reverend J. A. Paterson, M.A.

DHOLPUR.

The events of the year are overshadowed by the death, at Mashobra, on Administration. 20th July 1901, of His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh. In the minority of His Highness's heir the administration of the State was entrusted to me until the appointment, on 1st March 1902, of Mr. H. O. Clogstoun as Superintendent of the State, under the general direction of the Political Agent.

The succession of Raja Bahadur Ram Singh, the late Maharaj Rana's eldest son was formally recognised by the Government of India on the 27th July 1901.

The total rainfall during the year was 22.91 inches against 30.25 inches Season. last year, and 21.25, the average during the past five years.

Though the total fall was up to the average it was not entirely seasonable.

The produce of the kharif and rabi crops was below the average.

The general health of the public was good through out the year.

Health.

No case of daktiti was reported to have occurred during the year.

Crime.

Eleven cases of murder and other heinous crime were reported; eight cases were tried and 20 persons were arrested, of whom 5 were convicted, 5 released and 10 under trial. Two cases of infanticide are reported to have occurred during the year.

One hundred and seventy-eight boys were educated in the city school and 149 Education. in the Tahsil schools. The expenditure during the year is shown to be Rs. 2,523.

On the 1st March 1902 His Highness the Maharaj Rana proceeded to the Mayo College. Mayo College for a course of study.

Four sons of Dholpur Sardars also joined the Mayo College at the same time.

The actual revenue during the State financial year which ended on 31st Finances. May 1901, including the opening balance from the last year amounted to Rs. 10,70,786-5-0, while the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,50,668-4-0.

The State has been able to clear off the old debts due to Seth Mul Chand, with the exception of a sum of 4 lakhs of rupees which was borrowed in 1896-97 on account of famine. The liquidation of this debt will shortly be commenced.

Colonel A. P. Thornton, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor- Visits. General, visited Dholpur in August and remained there about a week.

KARAULI.

The rainfall at Karauli during the year under report was 22.47 inches Season. against 23.45 inches last year and 23.20 the average during the last five years.

The rains failed during August and September and there was partial damage to the kharif crops. The winter rains also failed and the outturn of rabi was consequently affected.

The general health of the people has been good throughout the year.

Health.

The return of the Maharaja's School at Karauli received from the Darbar Education. shows a daily average attendance of 277 boys, of whom 30 read English. Two boys were sent up for the Middle English Examination of the United Provinces. Both of them passed.

No case of infanticide or daktiti was reported to have occurred during the Crime. year.

Twelve cases of heinous crime were reported, of which 10 were tried. Thirty-two persons were arrested, of whom 13 were convicted, 18 released and 1 is still under trial.

From a return received from the Darbar, it appears that the total income Finances. from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 5,82,447-5-6, while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 5,79,968-6-9.

The State is now in debt to the extent of Rs. 3,21,816-8-0 plus interest.

W. C. R. STRATTON, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 75 P., dated Tonk, the 7th April 1902.

From—T. C. EDWARDS, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1901-1902. The charge of the Agency was held as follows:—

Captain F. B. Prideaux from the beginning of the year till the 14th November 1901.

Mr. T. C. Edwards from the 15th November 1901 till the close of the year.

2. In accordance with the instructions contained in Major Daly's letter No. 2098-I. A., dated the 29th May 1901, and its enclosure (forwarded to this office with Mr. Minchin's letter No. 2957-G., dated the 14th June 1901), I have made the report as brief as possible, and have omitted all information on medical matters.

GENERAL.

The rains were not good and as a consequence the kharif and rabi were both partial failures throughout the Agency. The rabi further suffered from a plague of rats. The supply of fodder, however, is ample. The year has been noticeable for the survey of irrigation projects in both States and in the Chiefship by the special officer deputed by the Government of India, and by the preparation of some very attractive schemes in all three.

The Court of
Vakils.

There were 5 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 37 were instituted and 37 disposed of, leaving a balance of 5. The claims for compensation amounted to Rs. 7,836-10-9, and the amount decreed to Rs. 117-4. The number of decisions appealed to the Higher Court was 13, including one pending from the preceding year. This Court's decision was upheld in 5 cases and reversed in 3, 5 appeals being still undecided.

The cases decided by the Court during the year were as follows:—

Highway robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Theft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Dakaiti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10

TOTAL 37

The Mina
Kherar.

The conduct of the Minas has been very satisfactory during the year, only 3 cases of robbery or dakaiti having been traced to them. Of these 1 is still undecided: in the other 2 cases 7 Minas were convicted.

BUNDI.

Crops.

The rainfall was badly distributed and ceased early, so that both crops have suffered. The outturn of the kharif and the estimated outturn of the rabi are each about 50 per cent. of the average, fodder is ample, and there are no signs of distress. The Darbar has remitted all arrears of land due up to Sambat 1956, and has issued orders that the land revenue for Sambat 1958 is to be realised in proportion to the outturn per bigha.

The number of criminal cases pending from last year was 282; 762 were Justice. instituted, 764 disposed of, leaving a balance of 280. The number of dakaitis is reported as 23.

The number of Civil cases pending was 160, instituted 205, decided 221, leaving a balance of 144.

The number of boys in the Bundi School was 130, of whom 47 were Education. learning English. Two candidates went up for the Entrance Examination, one of whom passed.

The revenue realised for the year 1900-1901 is reported to have been Finance. Rs. 6,51,425, and the ordinary expenditure to have been Rs. 7,22,530. Besides this, the State received in loans from Government and from Seths Rs. 2,46,720, and paid out Rs. 1,62,000, the balance due for the famine expenditure of the preceding year.

Rupees 20,000 were spent on repairing the Deoli-Kota road.

Public Works.

At the beginning of the hot weather of 1901 His Highness the Maharao General. Raja went into camp and also made a second tour in the cold weather of 1901-1902. On the 31st December 1901 he was presented with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the Honourable Colonel A. P. Thornton, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who went to Bundi for the purpose. His Highness's two brothers, Maharaj Rangraj Singh and Maharaj Raguraj Singh, have been made Members of Council, and Maharaj Hari Nath Singh, Jagirdar of Jaitgarh, has been appointed a Member of the Council instead of Bohra Haridat. There is now no Kamdar, Bohra Meghban, who formerly held the post, being now merely one of the Revenue Members of the Council.

TONK.

The parganas which suffered most from the deficient rainfall and the Crops. subsequent attacks of rats were Tonk and Nimbahera. Even in these, however, the supply of fodder is ample.

One hundred and ninety-four criminal cases were pending from the preceding Justice. year, and 1,720 were instituted. Of these 950 were prosecuted to conviction, and 750 dismissed, leaving a balance of 214. There were 1,330 heinous offences as compared with 3,019 in the preceding year: of dakaitis there were 10. The number of convicted prisoners confined in the gaol at the close of the year was 234, as compared with 340 in the preceding year.

Ninety-five civil cases were pending from the preceding year, 1,273 were instituted, and all but 163 were settled. There were 92 appeals for disposal, and 86 were decided, of which 24 were successful.

Considerable attention continued to be paid to education. The number Education. of pupils in all the schools was 945, as against 1,039 in the preceding year. English is taught in three schools, those at Tonk, Nimbahera and Sironj, the number of boys learning English being 127. Four boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination, 1 passed; 7 for the Middle Examination, 1 passed. Eighty girls attended school.

The total ordinary receipts for the year ending the 31st August 1901 Finance. amounted to Rs. 12,89,579 as against Rs. 8,35,586 in the preceding year, and the ordinary charges to Rs. 10,66,634 as against Rs. 14,59,464. During the year Rs. 2,81,090 were paid towards the liquidation of debts. The amount of the State indebtedness on the 31st August 1901 was Rs. 25,87,567, of which Rs. 14,71,024 were made up of the railway loan and Rs. 5,80,000 of the Government famine loan.

Rupees eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four were spent on Public Works. Public Works during the year; of this Rs. 14,280 were spent on the construction of new works, the remainder on repairs, establishment, etc.

His Highness the Nawab has interested himself in the administration of General. the State and has just returned from a seven weeks' tour in his three Central India parganas. The State was visited by the Honourable Colonel A. P. Thornton, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in January 1902. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan has been Prime Minister throughout the year. The only changes amongst high officers during the year were the

dismissal of Muhammad Iftikhar Husain from the Nizamat of Nimbahera and the appointment of Muhammad Afzalyarkhan in his place and the resignation of Muhammad Najaf Khan, Member of Council. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

SHAHPURA.

The Chiefship was well administered during the year under the direct supervision of the Raja Dhiraj, aided by his two sons, both of whom took a considerable share in its working. The younger son, Sardar Singh, has now become a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps. The Chiefship experienced a want of rain, and in consequence both kharif and rabi suffered, the latter being also damaged by rats. Fodder, however, is plentiful. The financial condition was as follows:—

	Chittori coins.
	Rs.
Balance in hand in July 1900	3,12,417
Receipts during 1900-1901	3,97,132
Expenditure in 1900-1901	3,30,969
Balance in hand	<u>3,78,580</u>

Education.

Education continues to receive considerable attention; the number of students has increased in both the State school at Shahpura and the village school at Kathian. There is also a girls' school with an attendance of 20.

T. C. EDWARDS, I.C.S.,

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1659, dated Alwar, the 23rd April 1902.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. G. F. FAGAN, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1901-1902.

The Maharaja.

2. His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh resided at Abu during May 1901 and returned to Alwar to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday on the 15th June. In October 1901 His Highness proceeded with his team to Bombay and in March 1902 to Meerut to compete in the polo tournaments at those places. On both occasions the Alwar team won easily. In addition to his usual studies under his guardian, Captain Ricketts, His Highness received personal instruction from the Political Agent in the disposal of Vernacular work connected with the administration of the State.

With the sanction of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, the control of the Bakshigari Department (Irregular Troops) was entrusted to the Maharaja in September 1901.

In the cold weather His Highness accompanied the Political Agent into camp on a tour which lasted 50 days, during which time he made a thorough inspection of all the forts and risalas in eight tahsils. His Highness attended trials of criminal cases once a week with a view to gaining an insight into judicial work, and after doing this for two months he was eventually entrusted with the trial of certain cases ordinarily triable by a magistrate of the first class.

His Highness has enjoyed excellent health during the year, and is reported by his guardian to be doing well in his studies. He shows much intelligence in carrying out the duties entrusted to him, and his future is full of promise.

The Honourable Colonel Thornton visited Alwar from the 28th August to 1st September, and inspected the Imperial Service Troops, the Stud, the Alwar Hospital, and the High School.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also paid a visit to Alwar from 5th to 7th December 1901 and inspected the Imperial Service Troops, which were also inspected by the Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, in January 1902.

Bubonic plague made its appearance at a village called Karnikot in the Mundawar tahsil on the 31st January 1902, having been imported from Umballa by a *Sonar*. The report of this outbreak reached Alwar on the 7th February, when the Political Agent and the Agency Surgeon at once repaired to the village and took prompt measures for stamping out the disease and for preventing the spread of the infection to the adjoining villages. The steps taken proved entirely successful, and the disease has now happily disappeared from the State.

The Ramlila Horse and Cattle Fair was held between the 7th and 16th Fairs. October 1902. Four hundred and eight horses, mules, and ponies and 1,470 head of cattle were brought to the fair. Eighty-nine of the former and 527 of the latter were sold at an aggregate price of Rs. 27,297.

The Alwar Flower Show and Horticultural Exhibition were held on the 21st and 22nd February 1902.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Mungal Singh, C.I.E., of Garhi, who sat in the State Administration Council for about 30 years, died on the 2nd July 1901. He was a typical Rajput Sardar and his loss has been deeply felt.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, and Diwan Bahadur Munshi Balmukand Das Rao Bahadur, Member of the State Council, represented the Alwar State and gave evidence before the Irrigation Commission at Jaipur on the 18th November 1901.

The services of Mr. J. L. Pigot of the Indian Forest Service were lent by the Government of India to the State in connection with the Forest Administration. He arrived on the 2nd January and left on the 4th April 1902, after submitting his report on the Alwar forests.

The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1901 was 19.18 inches against 20.18 inches, in 1900, and for the official year 1901-1902, 15.54 inches as compared with 23.82 inches in 1900-1901.

The rainfall during the month of September 1900 was plentiful, and Rabi Crop. consequently an exceptionally large area (*viz.*, 475,705 bighas) was brought under cultivation as against 217,971 bighas in the preceding year, showing an increase of 257,734 bighas. There was some rain in December and January, which improved the crop, and the outturn was on the whole fairly good. Fodder was abundant throughout the year, and the prices fell below the average.

The area brought under cultivation for the kharif was 1,322,550 bighas, Kharif. or 280,912 bighas more than that in the preceding year, but the total failure of rain in September caused considerable injury to the standing crops. A liberal grant of takavi advances, however, prevented emigration to any appreciable extent, and enabled the villagers to dig temporary wells and thereby to irrigate and save from total ruin part of their crops.

During the State financial year, September 1900—August 1901, a sum of Takavi. Rs. 38,640 was advanced under this head.

The Alwar Imperial Service Infantry returned from field service in China on the 30th June 1901. Imperial Service Troops.

The total number of schools was 89 for boys and 10 for girls. Education.

One school for boys was closed and 2 Urdu schools for girls in Alwar city were amalgamated. Three out of 9 students sent up passed the Middle Examination and 5 out of 7 the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

During the year under report there were 4 cases of dakaiti and 7 of Judicial murder, as compared with 6 and 5 respectively in the preceding year. Criminal

The number of criminal cases investigated including those pending at the close of the previous year was 2,144, as compared with 2,469 in 1900, involving 4,242 persons, against 4,888 in 1900.

There were no cases of *sati* (or self-immolation), infanticide or mail robbery during the year under report.

Civil.
Railway
Jurisdiction.
Criminal.

Public Works
Department.
Finance.

The total number of Civil cases disposed of during the year was 5,847 as compared with 3,256 in 1900.

Only one appeal was heard by the Political Agent during the year. It was rejected.

The report submitted by Mr. Macdonald, State Engineer, has been forwarded separately.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1900-1901.		1901-1902.
	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	32,72,200	36,52,553	27,08,000
Expenditure	29,01,700	27,19,418	30,39,800
	2,80,500	9,33,165	—3,31,800
Balance at the commencement of the year .	53,46,839	53,46,839	62,80,004
TOTAL .	56,27,339	62,80,004	59,48,204

The cash balance includes Rs. 52,55,800 in Government Securities.

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the powers vested in him in October 1896, and the Estate is on the whole in a satisfactory condition.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 808-G., dated Kota, the 2nd May 1903.

From—CAPTAIN R. B. BAKERLEY, I.S.C., Political Agent, Kota and Jhalawar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kota Agency for the year 1901-1902.

I held charge of this office throughout the year.

His Highness the Maharao of Kota left Kota on 20th December 1901 for Mhow to undergo a course of military training with the Poona Horse. He remained there until the 23rd January 1902, when he was invited by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to Calcutta to attend the conference on the Chiefs' Colleges. He was accompanied by the Political Agent. His Highness returned to Kota from Calcutta on the 6th February 1902.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for 1900-1901 Finance. (Sambat 1957) and estimate for 1901-1902 (Sambat 1958) :—

	Estimate for Sambat 1957. (1900-1901.)	Actuals for Sambat 1957. (1900-1901.)	Estimate for Sambat 1958. (1901-1902.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>			
Ordinary	32,14,165	29,51,926	27,99,624
Extraordinary . . . . .	...	...	...
From loan, etc. . . . .	...	5,95,362	13,500
TOTAL .	32,14,165	35,47,288	28,13,124
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Ordinary	28,00,992	29,59,112	25,04,226
Extraordinary :—			
Famine expenditure and liquidation of debts .	...	...	...
Payment of interest on loan and loss on account of conversion of Kota rupees into Kaldar, discount, etc. . . . .	...	9,06,998	...
TOTAL .	28,00,992	38,66,110	25,04,226

The diminished receipts are chiefly due to land having fallen out of cultivation owing to loss of population in the late famine.

The Public Works Department grant for 1901-1902 is Rs. 1,76,671.

Public Works

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted as Department-
usual.

The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the Courts.
same officials as last year.

The number of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Court were, respectively, 164, 1,538, and 1,502, against 131, 962, and 929 last year, leaving 200 pending on the 31st March 1902.

The figures for the Appellate Court were 7, 459, and 400, against 7,656, and 656, leaving 6 pending on 31st March 1902.

There were 1,768 offences committed during the year, against 1,773 last Police.
year.

One thousand six hundred and sixty-one persons were arrested, of whom 808 were punished, 24 were under trial, and the rest were acquitted or died. Out of 1,477 cattle and property worth Rs. 23,527 stolen, 951 cattle and property worth Rs. 6,928-10 were recovered.

There were only four cases of dakaiti, as compared with 24 last year. Eleven persons were convicted and punished. There was also a substantial decrease under cattle and other theft and in counterfeiting coin, the figures being respectively, 125, 293, and 8, against 207, 589, and 14. There were, however, 25 cases of grievous hurt, against 12 last year, and 12 cases of selling minors for purpose of prostituting, against 2 last year.

One case of poisoning for plunder was reported during the year.

No new school was opened during the year under report, the number re- Education.
maining, 36, with an average daily attendance of 1,202, compared with 1,106 last year. Five boys from the Nobles' School and six from the High School were sent up for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination. Two of the former and three of the latter passed successfully. Ten boys were sent up from these schools for the Entrance Examination, but the result is not yet out.

Except during the autumn month, when malarial fever prevailed, the Health.
general health of the inhabitants was good throughout the year.

Rainfall and
Crops.

The total rainfall during the year was small, *viz.*, 21 inches 79 cents, against an average for the last five years of 30 inches 25 cents.

The rains also stopped very early, and the kharif crops suffered generally from these causes, the outturn being much below the average.

The rabi crops were damaged by rats, and gram especially suffered much from frost.

Famine.

After the close of the famine operations there were 104 orphans left in the poor-house, and they are still maintained at the expense of the Provincial Charitable Relief Fund.

General.

British India currency was introduced from the 1st September 1901, the cost of the conversion amounting to Rs. 19,173.

JHALAWAR.

Finance.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for 1900-1901 (Sambat 1957):—

	Estimate for Sambat 1957. (1900-1901).	Actuals for Sambat 1957. (1900-1901).
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	4,40,110	4,81,869
Expenditure	5,93,310	7,00,994

The actual expenditure for 1900-1901, includes extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 58,123, on account of the birth of the Heir Apparent, famine, census and funeral expenses of Rani Gohiliji, also an increased expenditure of Rs. 46,314, chiefly due to enhanced price of grain. Government paper to the value of Rs. 1,86,600 was sold during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,100 invested therein.

Public Works
Department.

The Public Works Department grant was Rs. 48,000, and the expenditure Rs. 48,592.

Mr. Abdul Rahman, who was appointed last year, continued in his post as Assistant Engineer.

He now works directly under the Darbar, Mr. R. H. Tickell, State Engineer of the Kota State, acting as Consulting Engineer.

Courts.

The number of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Court were, respectively, 70,446, and 469, against 49,310, and 289 last year, leaving 47 pending on the 31st March 1902. The figures for the Appellate Court were 10, 14, and 13, against 11, 31, and 32, leaving 11 pending on the 31st March 1902.

Police.

There were 446 offences committed during the year against 617 last year.

Four hundred and forty-seven men (including seven men in connection with three cases of dakaiti which occurred in the previous years) were arrested, out of which 332 men were convicted and 115 acquitted. There were 6 cases of dakaiti, against 7 last year, 21 persons being arrested and 19 convicted for this class of offence.

Property to the value of Rs. 20,971 and Rs. 12,304 was, respectively, stolen and recovered.

Cases of house-breaking decreased from 186 to 77, and of theft from 155 to 112.

Education.

A new school was opened during the year at Dag for the education of the children of Sondhias.

The number of students under tuition at the Jhalawar High School and the Tahsil schools was 491, against 363 last year.

Health.

The general health was good, except in the autumn, when malarial fever was prevalent.

Rainfall and
Crops.

The rainfall in the Patan tahsil was not much below the average, being 33.12 inches compared with 34.17 inches, the average of the last four years. It was, however, badly distributed. The other tahsils received considerably less

than the normal amount. The rains stopped very early, *viz.*, at the end of August, and the consequence was that the kharif crop yielded much less than the normal, and the rabi sowings were greatly affected. Rats also did considerable damage.

British India currency was introduced from the 1st September 1901, General the total cost of the conversion being about Rs. 4,000.

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kota.

(8)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 87-C., dated Camp Abu, the 6th June 1902.

From—CAPTAIN J. N. MacLEOD, I.M.S., in charge Bikaner Agency,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bika State for the year 1901-1902.

During the year under report the following officers held charge of the Agency:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	DURATION OF CHARGE.	
	From	To
Colonel H. A. Vincent, I.S.C.	1st April 1901	28th May 1901.
Major W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S.	29th May 1901	21st August 1901.
Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S.	22nd August 1901	5th November 1901.
Major J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., I.S.C.	6th November 1901	31st March 1902.

His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed excellent health throughout the year. The Maharaja. During the summer His Highness visited Abu, and in June 1901 paid a visit to Calcutta to meet the Camel Corps returning from the China Expedition. In July 1901, His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer upon His Highness a K.C.I.E., in recognition of the good services rendered by His Highness and the Camel Corps in the China Expedition. In August 1901 His Highness visited Ajmer and Simla, and in January 1902 paid a visit to Bombay and Abu. Towards the end of March His Highness left for Abu, from whence he proceeded to Bundi and Kota on a tiger-shooting trip. His Highness returned to his capital at the end of April 1902.

His Excellency General Sir Power Palmer, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of India, paid an official visit to Bikaner in November 1901, and invested His Highness the Maharaja with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Lady Palmer accompanied His Excellency. A party of British officers and ladies were invited on the occasion. In January 1902 Major F. H. J. Birch, R.G.A., paid Bikaner a visit in connection with transport animals. The Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops also visited Bikaner in February 1902. Visitors.

His Highness the Maharaja continues to take interest in the administration of the State, several of the important departments being under his immediate control and supervision. There was no change in the composition of the State Council during the year. Good work has been done by the Council, amongst whom the name of Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, Khan Bahadur, the Diwan, is specially to be mentioned for his zeal and hard work. Administration.

Court of Wards. There were 57 Pattas under management in the beginning of the year. Two were taken in charge, and ten released during the year, leaving 49 under management at its close. Of these, 3 belong to widows, 29 to minors, and 17 are encumbered with debts. Of the minors, 2 are being educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer, and 9 in the Walter Nobles' School in Bikaner. Thakur Hari Singh, who relieved Thakur Dule Singh in July 1901, carried on the duties of the Manger, Court of Wards, satisfactorily under the supervision of His Highness the Maharaja.

Rainfall and Crops. The average rainfall for the whole State during the year was four inches and 93 cents, against 11 inches and 95 cents in the previous year.

Monsoon. Owing to the deficient rainfall the sowing of the kharif crop was much below the normal in most places. Where the rainfall was five inches or over, the crops grew and thrived well, but for want of one or two late showers they yielded no outturn. In some of the villages where bajra had reached the ripening stage, it was injured by rats and locusts. In about 150 villages of different tahsils, however, some kharif was raised. The rabi crops were also sown in a limited number of villages, where irrigation from a well was practicable. The produce of grass and "pala" throughout the State was good, especially in the southern and western parts of Bikaner. From the sale of this fodder alone, in some villages, the tenants were able to pay off their land rent. The famine of 1899-1900 had greatly reduced the stocks of the cultivators, and the produce of 1900-1901 was only sufficient for their needs. The sahlukars and other rich people, however, had fairly large stocks on hand. Grain is freely imported from Sindh and the Punjab, and the effects of scarcity were not much felt. Takavi advances were made by the Darbar from the State Treasury to the extent of Rs. 15,153.

Finance. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 10,13,762-7-11. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 36,70,128-9-11, including extraordinary receipts, Rs. 14,26,913-13. The expenditure was Rs. 36,00,090-12-7, of which Rs. 17,64,278-2-6 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts compared with those of 1900-1901 show an increase of Rs. 14,756-1-4 over the actuals, or Rs. 1,89,414-12-11 over the estimates. The main increase has taken place under the heads arrears of land revenue, stone and lime, customs, judicial, railway and telegraph, etc. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,19,410-7-3 over the estimates under land revenue except arrears, owing to the impending scarcity. There was also a decrease of Rs. 18,675-12-4 over the estimates under the head coal on account of the sale rates of the best coal having been reduced from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4 per ton. The extraordinary receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 16,213-13. This mostly under the heads rent of *nali* land cultivated from the Ghaggar flood and takavi arrears. The chief decrease during the year was under Neota.

The ordinary expenditure fell short of the actuals for the year 1900-1901 by Rs. 2,07,059-14-5, and the estimates by Rs. 1,86,818-5-11. The extraordinary expenditure fell short of the estimates by Rs. 3,66,721-13-6, owing to the full railway construction charges not being drawn within the year.

The estimates for 1902-1903 and the actuals for 1901-1902 are as follows:—

Heads.	Estimates for 1901-1902.	Actuals for 1901-1902.	Estimate for 1902-1903.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance . . .	9,05,250 5 0	10,13,762 7 11	10,54,305 0 0
<i>Receipts.</i>			
(1) Ordinary . . .	20,53,800 0 0	22,43,214 12 11	22,91,050 0 0
(2) Extraordinary . . .	14,10,700 0 0	14,26,913 13 0	8,700 0 0
Total receipts . . .	34,64,500 0 0	36,70,128 9 11	22,99,750 0 0
GRAND TOTAL . . .	43,69,750 5 0	46,83,891 1 10	33,54,055 0 0

Head.	Estimate for 1901-1902.	Actuals for 1901-1902.	Estimate for 1901-1902.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
<i>Expenditure</i>			
(1) Ordinary . . .	20,22,631 0 0	18,35,812 10 1	21,21,641 0 0
(2) Extraordinary . .	21,31,000 0 0	17,64,278 2 6	4,50,200 0 0
Total Expenditure . .	41,53,631 0 0	3,600,090 12 7	25,71,841 0 0
Closing balance . . .	2,16,119 5 0	10,83,800 5 3	7,82,214 0 0
GRAND TOTAL . . .	43,69,750 5 0	46,83,891 1 10	33,54,055 0 0

The year under report closed with a credit balance of Rs. 10,83,800-5-3, of which Rs. 10,000 are in Government Promissory Notes.

The receipts during the year, amounted to Rs. 8,23,006-4-4½, against Customs. Rs. 6,47,222-2-7½ in the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,982-10-9, against Rs. 48,606-10-6 in the year 1901.

A limited supply of water was received from the Western Jamna Canal in seven villages of the Bahadra tahsil, which allowed of 359 bighas being brought under rabi cultivation. In the three villages in the northern portion of the Mirzawala tahsil which receive the surplus water of the Sirhind Canal, the supply during the year was small, and 1,037 bighas were devoted to both the kharif and rabi cultivation. The greater part of the Hanumangarh and Tili tahsils is irrigated by the Ghaggar canals, and as the supply received this year was small, only 23,021 bighas were utilized for the kharif and rabi crops, against 16,125 bighas in the previous year. The Ghaggar floods provided means for rabi cultivation to 15,397 bighas. Irrigation.

The total demand for 1901-1902 including arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 16,88,217-2-6. Of this Rs. 9,52,473-1-6 were collected up to the 31st of March, the percentage of collection to demand being 56.42 against 61.51 in the previous year. The demand under irrigation, abkari, excise, and minerals amounted to Rs. 58,451-12-3, of which Rs. 48,835-12-3 were recovered. Land Revenue.

The total number of cases for disposal was 7,160, of which 6,494 were decided during the year, leaving 666 pending at its close. The percentage of decision, 90.69, is practically the same as in the previous year. The number of cases instituted during the year rose from 5,516 to 6,611. In the beginning of the year the prospects of the harvests were anticipated favourable, and, therefore, a larger number of civil and revenue suits were instituted in this year than in the preceding year. Judicial.

Six dakaitis were committed during the year against seven in the preceding year. Five dakaitis were arrested, who are under trial. Property worth Rs. 3,263-2 was plundered, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,872-14 was subsequently recovered. Crime and Police.

In May last, Mr. R. W. Clarke, the Executive Engineer, resigned, and the department for the time is in charge of Thakur Bahadur Singh, Member of the State Council, who carries on the work under His Highness's personal supervision. The budget provision under this head was Rs. 3,21,384, but the amount actually spent during the year amounted to Rs. 2,56,120 against Rs. 4,08,686-11-9 in the previous year. Public Works.

Early in the year the Government of India sanctioned the loan of 12 lakhs for the completion of the Suratgarh-Bhatinda section and in April 1901 funds for the permanent-way material were deposited with the Government of India. The line is all ready for plate-lying with the exception of a few small culverts. It is, however, hoped that the Bikanir-Bhatinda section will be Railway.

completed by the end of July 1902. The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 21,97,965, and the total capital invested up to the end of the year on the Bikaner railway is Rs. 39,73,187. The gross earnings for the year were Rs. 2,60,573, and the working expenses Rs. 1,54,267, giving a net profit of Rs. 1,06,306, or 3·88 per cent. of the capital cost. It is hoped that when the line is opened through to Bhatinda, the returns will be much more favourable.

Coal.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 49,742 against Rs. 61,389-7, and the working expenses to Rs. 30,182 against Rs. 25,180, giving a net profit of Rs. 19,560. A detailed report on the working of the Palana Colliery has been submitted to the Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and hence it is not repeated here.

Education.

The total expenditure on education including the expenses of the Mayo College, Ajmer, amounted to Rs. 21,813-9-3 against Rs. 21,823-10-6 in the previous year.

Army.

The strength of the State troops was the same as in the last year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,790-9-3 against Rs. 71,955-11-6.

**Imperial Service
Troops.**

In November 1901, Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps, was appointed Native Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Meerut, and Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Maharaja, was appointed Commandant of the Ganga Risala in his place. The actual strength of the regiment was 481 against 484 in the previous year.

**Walter-Krit
Hitkarini
Sabha.**

There were 344 marriages and 80 deaths among the Rajputs during the year, against 157 marriages and 55 deaths in the previous year. Amongst the Charans there were 35 marriages and 7 deaths, against 34 marriages and 2 deaths in 1899-1900. In 25 marriages among the Rajputs and 5 marriages among the Charans, rules of the Committee were more or less infringed. Seven of these being trivial, were dealt with lightly, but in the rest adequate fines were imposed. The Committee continues to do good work.

Census.

The work of abstraction, tabulation, and compilation carried on at Jaipur was finished during the year. On final checking the population of the State has proved to be 584,627, instead of 584,712. The total expenditure on the census operations amounted to Rs. 8,035-7-8.

J. N. MACLEOD, *Captain, I.M.S.*,

In charge Bikaner Agency.

SECTION III.

MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, No. 2774-G., dated the 31st May 1902.

READ—

Letter No. 224—12, dated the 2nd April 1902, from the Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, reporting on the administration of the Mayo College for the year 1901-1902.

Letter No. 343—21, dated the 10th May 1902, from the Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, submitting the Report on the Annual Examination of the Mayo College held by Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, on the 24th April 1902 and the following days.

Resolution.—The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 51 against 56 at the close of the previous year. It is satisfactory to find that the State of Dholpur, after a period of 18 years, is at last represented at the College in the persons of the Minor Chief and four Sardars. The only States remaining unrepresented during the year were Bundi, Jhalawar, Karauli, and Kishangarh.

2. The conduct of the boys throughout the year is said to have been satisfactory, while their health was exceptionally good.

3. The annual examination of the College was conducted by Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General has perused with satisfaction the opening remarks in the thirteenth paragraph of his Report where he observes :—

“The whole examination appears to give evidence of steady and thorough work in all branches. The uniformity of standard throughout each class is a tribute to effective teaching, the number of boys failing to secure pass marks in any subject being remarkably small.”

Mr. Waddington's suggestions in this and other passages of his Report will no doubt receive the Principal's careful attention. The examination results would have been still better, but for the irregular attendance of many of the boys during the year under review.

4. The total receipts of the Mayo College Fund for the year 1901-1902 amounted to Rs. 50,146-0-8, while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 46,641-15-8, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,504-1. The balance at the credit of the fund in the Ajmer Treasury was thus raised from Rs. 6,984-6-11 on the 31st March 1901, to Rs. 10,488-7-11 on the 31st March 1902.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1901-1902.

No. 224—12, dated Ajmer, the 2nd April 1902.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1901-1902.

2. At the end of the last year, 1900-1901, there were 56 boys on the College Roll, and owing to the new admissions during the year under report being 9 and the withdrawals 14, the number now stands at 51.

New
Admissions.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows :—

- (1) Kanwar Man Singh of Manadar, Sirohi, joined 14th September 1901.
- (2) Kanwar Shimbhu Singh of Barli, Ajmer, joined 15th November 1901.
- (3) Bhanwar Sheonath Singh of Kanota, Jaipur, joined 19th November 1901.
- (4) Thakur Abhaya Singh of Padiv, Sirohi, joined 2nd January 1902.
- (5) His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh of Dholpur, joined 1st March 1902.
- (6) Kanwar Kehari Singh of Maraina, Dholpur, joined 1st March 1902.
- (7) Kanwar Albel Singh of Koluwa, Dholpur, joined 1st March 1902.
- (8) Kanwar Chatar Singh of Maraina, Dholpur, joined 1st March 1902.
- (9) Sardar Megh Singh of Dholpur, joined 1st March 1902.

Withdrawals.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are given below :—

- (1) Kanwar Sawai Ram Singh of Masuda, Ajmer, died at his home during the summer vacation.
- (2) Thakur Madho Singh of Arnia, Tonk, left 1st July 1901.
- (3) Sardar Muhammad Khan of Talibpura, Tonk, left 1st August 1901.
- (4) Thakur Sheonath Singh of Ludawal, Dungarpur, left 1st September 1901.
- (5) His Highness Rajah Churachand Singh of Manipur, left 3rd September 1901.
- (6) Rajkumar Digendra Singh of Manipur, left 3rd September 1901.
- (7) Thakur Man Singh of Zaharia, Bikaner, left 1st October 1901.
- (8) Thakur Kishor Singh of Bikamkor, Marwar, left 2nd January 1902.
- (9) Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dabri, Kota, left 2nd January 1902 to join the Imperial Cadet Corps.
- (10) Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kota, left 2nd January 1902, to join the Imperial Cadet Corps.
- (11) Kanwar Jawahir Singh of Eta, Jaisalmer, left 2nd January 1902, to join the Imperial Cadet Corps.
- (12) Rajah Samander Singh of Weir, Bharatpur, left 2nd January 1902, to join the Imperial Cadet Corps.
- (13) Thakur Karan Singh of Bidiat, Marwar, left 2nd January 1902.
- (14) Kanwal, Kishan Singh of Pih, Marwar, left 2nd January 1902.

Distribution of
College Roll.

5. The distribution of College Roll is now as follows :—

Ajmer	4	Jaisalmer	3
Alwar	4	Kota	9
Banswara	1	Marwar	8
Bharatpur	1	Mewar	1
Bikaner	4	Partabgarh	3
Dholpur	5	Sirohi	2
Dungarpur	1	Tonk	2
Gwalior	1		
Jaipur	2		
		TOTAL	51

States
unrepresented.

6. The following States remain unrepresented :—

Bundi,	Karauli, and
Jhalawar,	Kishangarh.

Conduct and
Health.

7. The conduct of the boys throughout the year has been excellent, and their health has also been most satisfactory. The percentage of daily sick has only been twice better during the previous 21 years.

Daily average
number of boys
on College Roll,
present at
College and sick.
Public Works.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 50·88 against 55·70 last year, the daily average number present 42·44 against 47·89, and the daily average number sick ·69 against 1·14.

Statement of
the College
Fund.

9. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been Rs. 2,386-14-4, against Rs. 2,400-3-4, showing a decrease of Rs. 13-5.

10. The expenditure on contributonal works amounted to Rs. 8,797-15-7 against Rs. 7,088-10-7, showing an increase of Rs. 1,709-5.

11. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1901	6,984	6	11
Receipts during the year	50,146	0	8
	TOTAL	57,130	7 7
Expenditure during the year	46,641	15	8
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1902	10,488	7	11

Receipts.

12. The total receipts during the year, amounting to Rs. 50,146-0-8, against Rs. 46,189-2-6, show an increase of Rs. 3,956-14-2.

The Udaipur, Tonk, and Partabgarh States have not paid their contributions for the year under report.

13. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 46,641-15-8, against Rs. 46,951-6-9 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 309-7-1.

14. I am much indebted to the Educational Staff, the Boarding House Guardians, Drill Instructors, Hospital, Conservancy, and office establishments for the zeal and energy with which they have worked throughout the year.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Col., A.-D.-C.,*

Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

SECTION IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2864, dated Ajmer, the 4th June 1902.

From—The Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to furnish the review for the year 1901-1902 on the operations of the Post Office in the Rajputana portion of the Rajputana Postal Circle.

The administration of the Circle was held by Mr. G. Barton Groves from 1st April to 8th August 1901, by Mr. A. C. Firth from 9th August to 3rd September 1901, and by myself for the rest of the year.

Postal
Development.

2. The Branch offices at Kowni (Kota), Gadra Road (Marwar), Lunkaransar (Bikaner), and Mahajan (Bikaner) were opened, and the experimental offices at Galiakot (Mewar) and Gosunda (Mewar) were made permanent. The Branch offices at Losal and Suratgarh (Bikaner) were converted into sub-offices. During the year under review the District Dāk offices at Baghera, Bhim, and Jalia proved to be self-supporting and were taken over by the Imperial Post; and arrangements were made to take over the Branch offices at Sendra and Saradhna with effect from 1st April 1902, and with the District Funds so released to open new District Branch offices at Lakhogarh and Kabaria from the same date.

3. *Letter Boxes*.—During the year 9 letter boxes were opened and one was closed.

4. *Mail Lines*.—The runners' line between Ramgarh and Ohuru (15 miles) was abolished and a camel line opened instead. A new runners' line (length 15 miles) Jamal-Nohar was transferred from the Punjab to this circle.

5. *Postal Unity*.—When on tour at Bikaner and Kishangarh during the cold weather I availed myself of the opportunity to discuss the project of Postal Unity for those States with the Diwans and Political Officers concerned; and I entertain the hope that this may be adopted and carried into effect during the ensuing year.

6. *Enumeration of articles delivered*.—The following table shows the enumeration of articles that were sent out for delivery by post offices in the Rajputana portion of this Circle and of money orders issued and paid:—

Letter mail articles	No. 11,177,603
Parcel	No. 94,873
Number of money orders issued	No. 196,065
Amount of money orders issued	Rs. 50,27,166-11-8
Number of money orders paid	No. 192,460
Amount of money orders paid	Rs. 60,17,204-6-0

7. The following table shows the number of insured and value payable articles and ordinary parcels posted at post offices in the Rajputana portion of this circle:—

Insured articles	No. 21,427
Value of articles	Rs. 67,29,979-1-2
Value payable articles	No. 10,557
Amount specified for recovery	Rs. 3,18,842-6-0
Ordinary parcels registered	No. 32,726
Ordinary parcels unregistered	No. 5,239

8. *Highway robberies*.—There was one case of highway robbery of mails and one of an attempt at highway robbery during the year under review. Both were pending at the close of the year.

9. *Salt Revenue*.—The number of offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôt at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unchanged from the previous year. One head office, Udaipur, one sub-office, Alwar, and two Branch offices, Pindwara and Rajgarh, received indents aggregating 8 in number for 1,600 maunds of salt, valued at Rs. 22-6. The depôt Post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other Post offices outside this Circle 66 indents for 3,000 maunds of salt valued at Rs. 31,603-5-4.

10. *Quinine*.—The sale of quinine at post offices in Rajputana during the year under review and for the preceding year are shown comparatively in the following statement :—

1900-1901	.	.	.	.	.	54,634 five-grain powders.
1901-1902	.	.	.	.	.	29,004 ditto.

The powders sold during the past year represent nearly 21 lbs. of the drug valued at Rs. 429-7-3, as against 39 lbs. of the drug valued at Rs. 853-10-6 in the previous year. There was not much sickness in the year under review, hence the falling-off in the sale of quinine. The sales by village postmen numbered 1,667 powders.

The price of quinine was reduced from 3 to 2 pies per five-grain powder with effect from 1st January 1902.

11. *Postal Telegraph*.—The telegraph was permanently extended to two Post offices during the year, *viz.*, Baran and Chabra. The temporary combined office at Pipli remained open throughout the year. Thus there were 44 permanent combined offices in the Rajputana portion of this Circle.

The 44 permanent combined offices received 88,871 and sent 80,741 messages, yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 58,680-11-0. The number of receiving post offices in the Rajputana portion of the circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire was 117. These offices booked 4,260 messages, representing a revenue of Rs. 3,759-7-0.

12. *Tours of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana*.—A camp Post office which was opened on 3rd December 1901 accompanied the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during the winter tour. It was closed on 17th January 1902.

13. *Temporary Post Offices*.—Temporary post offices were opened at the Railway Volunteers' Camp, Ajmer, from 16th to 22nd February 1902. The temporary combined office at Pipli is still kept open.

14. *Thefts by postal servants*.—There were 4 cases of theft by postal servants during the year.

15. *Frauds in connection with postage stamps*.—During the year under review there were twenty cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps.

16. *Burglaries*.—There was one case of burglary during the year under review and one case of theft from the Runners' Quarters at Mandawa.

17. *Miscellaneous*.—The system of financing post offices through the State Tahsils in those States where Postal Unity was introduced continued during the year and was found to work satisfactorily.

18. *Concluding remarks*.—In compliance with the request of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, the figures of the Central India portion of the Rajputana Postal Circle have been separated and furnished to him. Similarly I have in this report embodied the information regarding the different branches of the postal system so far as they concern the Rajputana Agency only.

SECTION V.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

The total outlay inclusive of expenditure on Imperial Military Works in Rajputana and Central India and exclusive of that on irrigation in Ajmer-Merwara amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 58,99,139 as detailed below:—

Department.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial Public Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Works	1,78,000	1,75,632	Rajputana and Central India.
Military	1,03,000	97,110	
33—Famine Relief Works	35,000	27,762	
35—Protective Irrigation	20,000	22,003	
Incorporated Local Works	17,000	15,367	
Contributational Works	20,200	19,353	
Total Imperial	3,73,200	3,57,232	
<i>Native States.</i>			
Bikaner . . . . .	...	24,84,980	Includes Capital expenditure on Railways but excludes working expenses.
Jaipur . . . . .	...	8,74,432	
Marwar . . . . .	...	7,09,144	Ditto.
Bharatpur . . . . .	...	6,06,008	
Alwar . . . . .	...	8,25,428	Excludes working expenses on Railways.
Mewar . . . . .	...	3,03,079	
Kota . . . . .	...	2,38,836	
Jhalawar . . . . .	...	43,962	
Total Native States . . . . .	...	55,90,869	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	59,44,101	

The States of Tonk, Bandi, Shahpura, Dholpur, Karauli, Jaisalmer, and Sirohi, did not submit reports.

Imperial.

2. The most important work in Ajmer was the restoration of the Marble Baradaris, on the bank of the Anasagar Lake.

Numerous small works were carried out and the ordinary repairs to roads and buildings executed. The irrigation works in Ajmer-Merwara are separately reported upon and no mention of them is therefore made here.

BIKANER.

3. The outlay of Rs. 24,84,980 during the year excluding working expenses is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Public Works	2,56,120
Palana Colliery (Capital)	30,805
Palana Colliery Working expenses	30,182
Railways (Capital)	21,07,965
Railways working expenses	1,54,267
TOTAL	26,69,429

(1) The most noteworthy among the new buildings in the Bikaner State is the new Palace called "Lalgah" which has been occupied by His Highness the Maharaja since July 1901.

(2) The total Capital outlay to end of year 1901-1902 on the Palana Coal Fields amounts to Rs. 83,803. The net return on Capital during the year was 23·34 per cent.

(3) The output of coal is increasing though its consumption is yet confined to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and the Bikaner State Public Works. The completion of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway is expected to create a considerable demand for the Palana Coal. The construction of Shaft No. 3, on which the year's Capital expenditure was incurred, will, it is anticipated, largely add to the present output. An old well at Ohaneri 33 miles west of Palana was cleared and a four feet seam of coal discovered at a depth of 250 feet from the surface, the coal being very similar to that worked at Palana.

A boring intended to be sunk 1,000 feet was started at Palana by the Government of India, but at a depth of nearly 400 feet water and strata of so friable a nature as to necessitate tubing the bore hole, were met with and the boring was abandoned.

(4) The total Capital invested in the Bikaner Railway amounts to Rs. 39,73,187. The net return on the Capital realised during the year was 3·88 per cent. This result, looking at the nature of country traversed, is considered encouraging, and when the line is opened through to Bhatinda the return is expected to be much more favourable.

Funds for permanent-way materials were deposited with the Government of India in April 1901, and the rails and fastenings were to have been delivered in October and November, but after material for 17 of the 88 miles had come to hand the supply stopped and material for only 8 miles has since been received. This vexatious delay is said to be due to rejections. The balance of the rails was to have been shipped in February, but no advice of despatch has yet been received. Twenty-five miles of rails have been laid, and but for a few small culverts the rest of the line is all ready for platelaying.

(5) The Ghaggar canals are managed by the Irrigation Department of the Punjab-Government. No water-course was constructed during 1901-1902. The new water-course to be dug from Fatehpur has been cancelled.

The kharif cultivation on the canals covered 7,604 acres, of which less than half the area yielded any crop owing to deficiency of water supply. The rabi cultivation on the canals extended over 6,784 acres, but the yield was poor as the canal water ceased suddenly.

The rabi cultivation in the Ghaggar valley was confined to a limited area of 8,805 acres. The total assessment of water-rates amounted to Rs. 19,720.

The old complaint that the State does not get an adequate share of water from the Ghaggar canals remains unremedied. Mr. J. F. Farrant, Resident Engineer, Patiala State, was deputed to inspect the Ghaggar canal works with a view to advising the Bikaner Darbar concerning their complaints as to the unequal distribution of the canal water, but his report embodying the result of his investigations has not yet been received.

(6) Since Mr. Clarke's resignation of his appointment as Executive Engineer of the Bikaner Public Works Department in April 1901, Thakur Bahadur Singh, Member of Council, has held charge.

The Palana Colliery is worked by Mr. P. E. Billings-Hurst under the supervision of Mr. W. Home.

JAIPUR.

4. The expenditure on Public Works in the State during 1901 is detailed below :—

Head of Expenditure.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works	22,555	1,03,433	1,25,988
Irrigation . . . . .	...	...	2,56,187
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	2,23,880
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	66,982
Cotton Presses and Gas works . . . . .	...	...	76,184
Railways . . . . .	...	...	1,25,261
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	8,74,432

(1) The irrigation works number 199 including 23 under construction. The main ducts cover in the aggregate a length of 732 miles, and vary in width from 5 to 20 feet. There are besides 664 miles of distributaries. The total area irrigated was 85,389 bighas, and the Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,69,123. The total outlay on irrigation works from 1865 to 1901 amounts to Rs. 60,33,631, and the total revenue to Rs. 49,37,678.

(2) Some of the works that remained uncompleted on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhonpur Railway at the end of 1900 were finished during the year. It is hoped that funds will be forthcoming during the present year for completing the line.

The Banas bridge is practically finished and is ready for the erection of girders. Road crossings throughout the line have been consolidated. Station buildings at Sawai-Madhonpur are nearly finished and elsewhere completed. Sidings are completed at the Locomotive Yard, Jaipur, and in Barwara and Sawai-Madhonpur Station Yards.

MARWAR.

5. The following expenditure (including Railways) was incurred on Public Works in the State during 1901-1902 :—

Head of Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, Capital Expenditure	3,03,573
Relaying Shadipalli-Balotra Section, Capital Expenditure	7,458
	3,11,031
Jodhpur Railway working expenses	9,08,117
Public Works, other than Railways	3,98,113
TOTAL	16,17,261

(1) The gross earnings of the Jodhpur Railway were Rs. 17,00,000. The net return on the total Capital cost (Rs. 1,16,99,400) was 6.77 per cent.

The open mileage is 455 and the cost per mile has been Rs. 25,713. The traffic was poor for the first-half of the year, but the scarcity in Marwar and famine in Gujrat brought large grain traffic over the Jodhpur Railway during the second-half.

There has been scarcely any through traffic from the North-West to Karachi, but there are signs of a commencement in this direction.

Dholera Tank.

(2) The construction of this tank accounted for most of the expenditure on the ordinary Public Works, viz., Rs. 2,32,957. It drains 800 square miles of catchment area and is estimated to store 4,000 million cubic feet.

Jaswant Sagar Tank.

The maintenance charges were unusually heavy this year owing to the damage done by the flood of 1899 to canal banks. Very little water was impounded in 1901, but there was a considerable quantity remaining over from 1900, and some 20,000 bighas were cultivated during the year.

City Tramway.

(4) The net earnings were Rs. 1,573, which represents 10.39 per cent. on the Capital cost of Rs. 15,138. The main item of expense is the cost of bullock traction.

BHARATPUR.

6. The expenditure on Public Works in the State during the Sambat year 1857, ending 28th September 1901, is tabulated below :—

Head.	Original Works.	Repairs:	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	61,439	18,614	80,053
Civil Buildings	1,23,308	1,01,674	2,24,982
Communications	9,658	46,059	55,712
Irrigation	1,15,455	28,881	1,44,336
Miscellaneous	4,845	1,196	6,041
Tools and Plant	11,535	2,211	13,746
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	72,925
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	8,213
TOTAL .	4,07,373	1,98,635	6,06,008

The expenditure includes payments aggregating Rs. 1,40,000 on account of the preceding year's liabilities incurred in the relief of distress.

Rupees 38,000 were expended on Transport Corps Lines which have been Military Works completed for occupation.

(2) Rupees 12,800 were expended on Bareta Bund. The Ajan Bund was improved at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and enabled to impound for the first time the Works. Gambhir, river floods, thus making good the loss caused by the failure of the Banganga river floods to reach the Ajan reservoir. Numerous other improvements were carried out. No damage of any importance occurred to irrigation works during the year. The year's total area under irrigation is estimated at 51,000 acres as compared with 82,393 in the previous year, the contraction being due to scanty rainfall and failure of stream to bring down the usual floods.

(3) The total outturn was 380,800 maunds of stone. The net profit Quarries. to the State exclusive of stone issued for State purposes is estimated at Rs. 16,800.

ALWAR.

7. The expenditure on Public Works in the State during 1900-1901 was as follows :—

Head of Expenditure.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	994	11,802	12,886
Civil Buildings	99,492	41,234	1,40,726
Communications	24,930	28,718	53,648
Irrigation	36,159	17,720	53,879
Miscellaneous Works . . . . .	...	...	23,513
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	41,276
TOTAL .	1,61,575	99,064	3,25,428

(1) The Landsdowne Kothi has been completed for occupation of His Highness the Maharaja. Rupees 44,677 were spent on the work during the year.

(2) Some slight extension has been made in irrigation work of the 3 new works in hand, a bund at Jaitpura is the most important estimated to cost Rs. 55,421 of which Rs. 7,863 was expended during the year.

MEWAR.

8. The following table shows expenditure on Public Works exclusive of Railways in the State during 1901-1902:—

Head of Expenditure.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings	1,21,208	21,837	1,42,545
Communications . . . . .	...	18,337	18,337
Irrigation Works	60,106	41,527	1,01,633
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	28,985
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	16,579
TOTAL	1,81,814	76,201	3,03,079

The Udaipur-Ohtor Railway is 67·30 miles in length. Its Capital cost up to end of 1901 was Rs. 20,61,858, the gross earnings were Rs. 2,22,175, and the working expenses Rs. 1,28,062, the net return on Capital 4·5 per cent. The total expenditure during the year on Railways was Rs. 1,63,919.

KOTA.

9. The expenditure on the Public Works in the State during 1901-1902 is shown in the following table:—

Head of Expenditure.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	23	...	23
Civil Buildings	17,808	15,725	33,533
Communications	18,348	48,826	67,174
Irrigation	44,622	17,370	61,992
Miscellaneous Improvements	28,812	12,286	41,098
Contributinal Works	59	3,596	3,655
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	81,861
TOTAL	1,09,672	97,803	2,38,836

No important irrigation works were carried out during the year. Completion of the works in progress is delayed owing to insufficient allotment of funds.

The Umed Sagar Tank at Gara Pagara which is in progress is estimated to cost Rs. 2,19,161. The total outlay on this work amounts to Rs. 69,339 of which Rs. 22,308 were spent during the year under report. Numerous small irrigation works are under construction.

Miscellaneous
Improvements.

The chief item of expenditure is the purchase of furniture for the new palace at a cost of Rs. 1,14,022.

JHALAWAR.

10. The year's expenditure is distributed as follows:—

Head of Expenditure.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works	8,592	7,775	16,367
Communications . . . . .	...	8,143	8,143
Irrigation Works	20,049	50	20,099
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	4,353
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	48,962

On this building which is estimated to cost Rs. 22,957 an expenditure of Rs. 1,963 was incurred during the year. The total expenditure from commencement is Rs. 13,632. Kemban Library.

The following works have been in progress during the year:—

Irrigation.

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during 1901-1902.	Expenditure from commencement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stratton Sagar	12,186	4,327	12,087
Kishenpura Tank	28,242	8,336	29,943
Hatonia Tank	12,168	86	6,675
Mandia Kheri Tank	46,013	6,455	33,553

The construction of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway is under the General consideration of the Government of India. The following table exhibits the statistics so far collected regarding the line:—

Section.	Length of Section.	Estimated cost of section.	Earthwork done by Famine labour measured in miles.	Value of work done to be refunded to each State.
		Rs.		Rs.
Kota	44.14	35,52,528	33.00	1,60,829
Bundi	38.57	20,94,117	25.00	1,33,040
Shabpura	17.57	7,83,381	17.57	36,033
Marwar	20.85	15,13,798	6.00	48,884
Mewar	83.76	43,34,970	56.00	2,26,182
British	8.50	13,87,512	3.00	...
Total	213.39	1,36,66,806	140.57	6,04,968

In almost all the States in Rajputana investigations for possible protective irrigation works were carried out. Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer, was placed on special duty in connection with these investigations with the rank of Superintending Engineer. The result of the preliminary enquiries was laid before the Irrigation Commission which sat at Jaipur and Ajmer in November 1901. Since then his attention has been directed to the development of various tank and minor canal projects in States which have no Engineers of their own and considerable progress has been made.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secy. in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana
and Central India.

Statement of Roads in Rajputana.

DIVISION OR STATE.	By whom maintained.	LENGTH OF ROAD IN MILES.			REMARKS.
		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
Ajmer Provincial Division	Imperial	282½	Not known	282½	
	District fund	42½	265½	308½	
	Municipal	13½	13	26½	
Mount Abu Division	Imperial	38	103½	146½	
Bikaner	State	43½	...	43½	
Jaipur	"	300	224	524	
Marwar	"	46	108	154	
Bharatpur	"	146	252	398	
Alwar	"	64½	185½	250½	
Mewar	"	116	128	244	
Kota	"	111	429	540	
Jhalawar	"	64	72	136	
Tonk	Not reported.				
Bundi					
Shahpura					
Dholpur					
Karauli	State	6½	119	125½	
Jaisalmer		1½	200	201½	
Sirohi	"				

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
 Secretary in the Public Works Department,
 Rajputana and Central India.

PART II.



AJMER-MERWARA.

No. 1529 of 1902.

FROM

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated CAMP, the 13th December 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1901-1902, compiled by the Commissioner, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, O.I.E., C.S., who held charge of the Commissionership for only three months of the year to which the Report relates. My own tenure of the appointment of Chief Commissioner was limited to only two months of the year, namely, February and March 1902.

2. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 13 and 15 of Resolution No. 987-1013, dated the 25th February 1901, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, and in your office letter No. 2688-I.A., dated the 15th July 1901.

3. The Commissioner observes that the completion of the report has been delayed by famine work, and by uncertainty as to the inclusion of the agricultural statistics.

4. Mr. Tucker held his present appointment as Commissioner from 1st January 1901 until 2nd May 1901. He was then relieved by Mr. E. H. Blakesley, I.C.S., who held the appointment until 1st February 1902, when Mr. Tucker relieved him. Captain P. T. A. Spence was the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer throughout the period under report until March 1902, when he was relieved by Captain H. B. Peacock. Lieutenant-Colonel D. ff. Mullen was the Ajmer Civil Surgeon until 18th May 1901, since when the post has been held by Lieutenant-Colonel Harington, Captain Smith, Major MacWatt, and Major Woolbert.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

1320F. D.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1901-1902.

SECTION I.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. The small estates of Shokla and Salari were released from management. Court of Wards. The following estates were under the management of the Court of Wards when the year closed: Bhinai, Junia, Rajosi, Karol, Gangwana, Nandla, Jetpura, Deolia-Khurd, Kalahera-Bogla, Chawandia and Kerot. [Year ending March 31, 1902.]

Under the *dami* Regulation the two estates of Morajhari and Dudiana remained under management, as did the Diwan's estate under the Regulation regarding it.

Of these estates the Bhinai estate, with an ordinary revenue of Rs. 99,000, and the Junia estate, with an ordinary revenue of Rs. 42,600, are by far the most considerable.

2. The early cessation of the rains of 1901 injured the *kharif* harvest and income. affected the income of the estates unfavourably. The collective income for the year of all the estates above mentioned was Rs. 1,94,135, namely, Bhinai, Rs. 1,18,905; Junia, Rs. 25,396; other estates, Rs. 49,834.

3. The collective expenditure of all the estates for the year amounted to Expenditure. Rs. 1,99,781 (Bhinai, Rs. 1,22,371; Junia, Rs. 29,006; other estates, Rs. 48,404).

4. The Government land revenue demand for the year was paid in full, Loans. with a portion of the arrears due for previous years. As regards Government dues and other loans, the collective position at the end of the year was as follows :—

<i>Government dues.</i>										Rs.
Land revenue arrears	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,621
Takavi arrears with interest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,630
Dami loan with interest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,085
Debt due by the Diwan's estate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,106

<i>Other loans.</i>										
Private loans with interest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,70,899
TOTAL										2,13,341

The total sum is distributed as follows :—

										Rs.
Bhinai	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63,158
Junia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59,643
Other estates	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55,540

The Bhinai estate increased its indebtedness during the year by the sanctioned loan of Rs. 45,000, which was borrowed to defray the expenditure on the marriage of the eldest daughter of the house to His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi.

While the estates are indebted to Government and other creditors, they have due to them a nominal sum of Rs. 79,807 on account of suspended rents. Save for the special Bhinai marriage expenditure the collective financial

position was improved in the year, Government dues in arrears to the amount of Rs. 4,368 having been paid, and Rs. 38,556 on account of other loans. If the Bhinai marriage loan be excluded, the amount of additional loans raised in the year was Rs. 4,550.

General.

5. The estates for almost the whole of the year were managed by Captain P. T. A. Spence, the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with care and with success. The Bhinai marriage is a matter for congratulation. Of the wards the two Junia boys are at the Mayo College. Three are under education at the Kekri School, two of whom, Thakurs Bahadur Singh and Bhopal Singh, of Jetpura, have passed the middle class vernacular examination. Zorawar Singh of Karel is a pupil at the Karel School. The Deputy Manager, Piari Lal, and the Court of Wards office have worked satisfactorily. Under recently sanctioned arrangements the management will be placed in future years under a specially appointed manager, the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer being relieved of this work.

SECTION II.

PROTECTION.

6. Mr. R. C. Bramley held charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police throughout the year, save for short leave in September-October, when Inspector Blanchett held charge of the office.

[Year ending
December 31,
1901.]
Statements A 3,
A 4, C, D, E, F
(Serial Nos 6, 7, 10,
11, 12, 14).

7. The number of the mounted police force was reduced by three and the classification redistributed. The health of the force was better than it was in the previous year. The deaths of the year numbered 15 and included a Sub-Inspector and a Chief Constable: the total casualty list covered 8 officers and 84 men and included 4 desertions and 43 resignations. The number of resignations is large and is attributed to no special cause beyond discontent with the pay and the leave rules. The total strength of the force (Imperial, Municipal and Cantonment) was 704, officers and men, at the end of the year. The aggregate expenditure on the force was Rs. 1,07,486. Of this, Rs. 80,402 were Imperial, and Rs. 27,084 were defrayed from other sources.

8. The total number of punishments was 148 as compared with 187 in 1900. Dismissals of officers in the year numbered 5 and of men 14. The conduct of the force has not improved, although the appeals received regarding the punishments imposed seem to show that punishment when inflicted is felt. The officers in particular have an unsatisfactory record, as many as 56 being fined, generally for a careless disregard of orders, which Mr. Bramley describes as much too frequent. The officers evidently require careful watching and handling. Five constables were judicially convicted in the year. The total number of true cognizable cases (including sanitary offences) was 5,240 in Ajmer and 948 in Merwara, as compared with 5,676 and 1,447, respectively, in 1900. Sanitary offences numbered 4,143 against 2,942 in 1900. The decrease in cognizable crime and more particularly in minor offences against property and in serious offences against person and property is plainly due to the cessation of famine conditions.

9. If sanitary offences be excluded, then out of 1,533 true cases in Ajmer, investigations took place in 1,449 cases. The corresponding figures for Merwara were 512 true cases and 496 investigations. The percentage of convictions on investigations was 33.47 in Ajmer and 48.38 in Merwara. These figures are considerably less than those of 1900 (62.78 and 64.98). In that year, however, the numerous petty famine thefts and like offences which hardly required detection brought up the proportion of convictions to an abnormally high figure. Dealt with by persons, convictions in Ajmer numbered 678 out of 1,016 arrests, and in Merwara 413 out of 509 arrests. In Ajmer the people are alert in defending themselves, while in the more backward Merwara tract conviction follows arrest much more frequently. Native State offenders convicted in Ajmer numbered 144 and in Merwara 36. The reported value of stolen property in Ajmer was Rs. 60,335 and in Merwara Rs. 9,362. Recoveries were valued at Rs. 20,777 and Rs. 4,808, the higher percentage in Merwara being attributable to the cause already indicated, namely, the backwardness of the tract and its simpler conditions. Offences against the State, etc. (class I), numbered 20 only, showing a satisfactory decrease of 48 cases. Offences against the coinage, which were very common in the famine in a petty form, fell from 47 to 12. There were no serious breaches of public tranquillity. The number of murders was 7. In these cases 3 convictions resulted and 1 case was under trial when the year ended. Dakaitis showed a marked decrease when compared with the figures of 1900 (14 against 25). Of the dakaitis 7 were reported from Merwara and 6 were attributed to offenders from over the Marwar border. The offenders escaped detection. Robberies fell from 72 to 16, and burglaries from 1,222 to 669. Minor offences against property decreased by as many as 1,398 cases. Thus, under many important heads of crime, the effect of the termination of the famine of 1900 is clearly manifest.

10. The number of previous convictions proved fell from 339 in 1900 to 144 in 1901.

11. The number of time-expired convicts under police surveillance, which was 882 at the beginning of the year, was reduced to 827 at its close.

12. Finger impressions continued to be taken, and it is hoped that more use will be made of them when the contemplated bureau is established at Mount Abu.

13. The year was easy after the tension and difficulties of 1900. The public peace was well maintained, and the police as a detective body met with a fair measure of success. The year's record is satisfactory. The compilation of the draft Local Police Manual, which has been taken up, will supply a long-felt want and materially assist the District Superintendent.

2. Criminal Justice.

[Year ending
December 31,
1901.]

Vide Statements
Nos. 1 to 6 and 18
(Serial Nos. 15 to 20
and 29).

14. The reports of both District Magistrates have been prepared by officers who took charge after the close of the year. The total number of offences reported was 7,571, of which 7,018 were returned as true. Of these, as many as 4,165 offences were reported under the Police Act, the cases under which were unusually numerous, as many as 3,730 being reported from Ajmer. The District Magistrate has been asked to furnish an account of the circumstances in which this large total was reached. With this exception there was a general diminution of the number of cases brought to trial in the year. The introduction of the opium rules of 1901 had no effect within the year on the number of cases under the Opium Act.

15. The number of persons under trial in the year was 9,394, of whom 7,467 were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1900 were 11,528 and 9,666. The average number of days during which each case lasted was 5.15, the duration exceeding that of the overworked year 1900, when the period was 4.68 days. The number of witnesses examined (5,389) was considerably smaller than that of the number of persons placed on trial. This is probably due to the large number of petty sanitary offences dealt with under the Police Act, mentioned above, and to the same cause may be ascribed the circumstance that as many as 5,789 persons were placed on trial before the Honorary Magistrates, by whom as many as 4,716 sentences of fine less than Rs. 10 were imposed. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which proceedings were taken under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number of persons convicted under which in the year was 30. The number of persons placed on trial before the District Magistrates was 197. The Court of Session dealt with the cases of 38 persons only, the heavy figures of 1899 and of 1900 (113 and 152) having at length subsided.

16. In the railway jurisdiction 89 persons were placed on trial, of whom 69 were convicted. As many as 60 of the persons on trial were charged with theft, 46 convictions for which were obtained. The continued prevalence of grain thefts from running trains has since the close of the year been the subject of correspondence, and measures have been taken which will, it is hoped, check this dangerous practice which commenced in the famine of 1899-1900.

17. The number of appeals dealt with by the District Magistrates and the Sessions Court was 136. In 84 cases the sentence or order in appeal was confirmed. The working of the Criminal Courts in the year was, as a whole, satisfactory.

18. The year was a light year and a welcome contrast to the two previous years.

3. Civil Justice.

[Year ending
December 31,
1901.]

Vide Statements
Nos. 1, 7 to 13
(Serial Nos.
21 to 29).

19. The number of Courts, original and appellate, did not vary. The number of suits instituted was exceedingly large (10,178). The figures exceed those of 1898 (9,808), while both in 1899 and 1900 the numbers (8,069 and 6,570) were unusually low. The civil litigation has reverted to its pre-famine figures. Of the suits of the year, 6,351 were in the Courts of Small Causes. The value of the suits instituted was Rs. 7,25,020. Of the suits of the year 7,251 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 50: there was, as is usual, a very large volume of petty litigation.

20. The original suits for disposal numbered 11,637, with the pending list (1,109) of 1900 included. The pending list at the end of the year was 1,073. This, if the revival of litigation be considered, is satisfactory. There was a considerable improvement in the average duration of contested cases (71.59 days against 90.53 in 1900).

21. The number of applications for the execution of decrees which came before the Courts was 19,086 against 9,284 in 1900 and 14,215 in 1899. In this matter also the figures of 1898 (18,502) have been exceeded. With the return of prosperity decree-holders came forward again to recover under their decrees.

22. The recent appointment of an Additional Subordinate Judge and Magistrate will assist in diminishing the large volume of civil work that most of the officers invested with civil powers have to cope with. A long-needed re-distribution of civil business approaches completion, under which the Ajmer Assistant Commissioner will be relieved of original civil work and the Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad will decide only cantonment suits. The jurisdiction of other civil tribunals will be defined.

23. Of the total number of documents presented for registration, a percent-
age of 61 was registered by the Sub-Registrar of Ajmer, who is also Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Ajmer. The total number of documents registered (1,941) is less by 570 than that of 1900-1901.

4. Registration.
[Year ending
March 31, 1902.]
Vide Statement
No. 30.

24. Compulsory registrations show a decrease of 353 (from 1,902 to 1,549); the number of mortgages of agricultural land shows an increase of 229 (from 641 to 870), as also does the number of sales (from 467 to 659). The value of the land transferred by sale and mortgage amounted to Rs. 1,79,102 and the area to 9,245 bighas. The value of the land transferred (Rs. 1,79,102) is much less than that of 1900-1901 (Rs. 3,52,379), while the area (9,245 bighas) is also much less than that shown in 1900-1901.

25. Thus there was a decrease in registrations generally, in compulsory registrations and in the value and area of agricultural land sold and mortgaged, although the number of sales and mortgages of agricultural land rose. The preceding year, 1900-1901, was a year of famine and recovery from famine. The year under report has been stationary or retrograde as regards agricultural prosperity. The figures of the year are thus fairly consistent with the experience of recent years, namely, that in famine periods registrations rise to abnormal numbers and decrease as normal seasons return.

(1) AJMER MUNICIPALITY.

26. The constitution of the Committee remained unchanged. The total income of the year was Rs. 1,91,680 and the expenditure Rs. 1,72,163, as compared with Rs. 1,78,158 and Rs. 1,85,998 in 1900-1901. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 26,145. Octroi receipts rose largely, reaching Rs. 1,49,143 gross, or Rs. 1,18,023 less refunds (Rs. 31,120). Imports of sugar and of cloth increased owing to the occurrence of an unusual number of marriage and other caste feasts. The municipal income improved also under the heads of garden income and water sales, as the gardens were more productive and the water rate was enhanced. Rents and sale-proceeds of land fell off by Rs. 1,197 and Rs. 7,747, owing apparently to the suspension of the recovery of rents in Kaisarganj and to reduced sales of municipal land.

5. Municipalities.
[Year ending
March 31, 1902.]
Vide Appended
Tables 1 to 4 (Serial
Nos. 31 to 34).

27. Under expenditure the Committee had no further contribution to make towards the building of the Trevor Town Hall and reduced its expenditure under lighting and miscellaneous heads.

28. Expenditure rose slightly under Water-supply and under Conservancy and Public Works by Rs. 747, Rs. 3,801 and Rs. 2,997, respectively. Considerable repairs and renewals of the conservancy stock were effected, and the public works expenditure covered the building of a wall round the Town Hall.

29. The incidence of the octroi taxation on the population, as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Re. 1-1 per head, and exceeded the incidence of the previous year (Re. 0-13-10). In 1900-1901 the decreased incidence was attributed to the increase in population shown by the Census of 1901; however, the incidence of 1899-1900 has now been reached on the new census figures. The octroi schedule is under revision, with reference to the orders of the Government of India dated April 24, 1899.

30. The balance of the loans due by the Municipality to the Government amounted to Rs. 2,44,643 at the close of the year.

31. The Foy Sagar Municipal Reservoir was exceptionally full at the commencement of the year. The rainfall of 1901 was very deficient, and the water in the reservoir was at a low level when the year closed. The Foy Sagar

water was supplied direct from the lake for 16 hours daily throughout the year and for the remaining 8 hours through the supply cisterns.

32. The reported births of the year were 1,469, and the reported deaths 3,173, the birth and death rates being, respectively, 19.39 and 41.88 per mille. The death rate was far lower than the phenomenal death rate of 1900-1901, which was incorrectly reported in the Municipal report for that year. The exceptional famine mortality caused by cholera, fever, and bowel complaints did not continue over the year under report. The birth rate registration is defective, and it is probable that a percentage of births escape being reported.

33. The death rate of Ajmer city proper was 33.72 per mille, while that of the suburbs was as high as 60.97. No special reason has been adduced for this striking difference, the cause of which the Committee has been asked to ascertain.

34. Several matters of importance remain under attention. The revision of the octroi schedule, connected with which is the completion of the sanctioned arrangement for the collection of octroi on railway imports, has been mentioned already. The important question of the rate at which water is to be supplied to the Railway Company awaits settlement, as does the question of extending the water mains. The revision of the rents of the Kaisarganj suburb has been taken up.

35. There is much to be done in the direction of sanitary and other improvement. Thus, the Superintendent of Sub-Ward VI reports:—

“There is much room for improvements from a municipal point of view in this Sub-Ward, which can only be effected when funds become available. A number of burners and lamps have become almost unserviceable through fair wear and tear and require to be replaced as soon as funds admit.”

The Superintendent of Ward No. VII observes:—

“The following works absolutely necessary in my Ward, and as far as possible they should be carried out this year—

- (a) Construction of *pakka* road dams on the Taragarh road in Inderkot.
- (b) Stone pavement in the streets near Jh alra Imambara and Mohalla Shorgaran.
- (c) Clearing and repairs to walls of Kela Bao, Bar Bao, etc., in Inderkot.”

The Superintendent of Ward No. IX reports:—

“No improvement has been made in regard to the diversion of the drainage water of the main drain into the Bisla Tank * *. The streets and drains in Pokhar Mochi's land require special attention * *. It is a pity that a *pakka* drain has not been made for the discharge of rain water from the Usri Gate * *. The number of conservancy carts plying in Kaisarganj are not sufficient to meet the demand.”

The Civil Surgeon observes:—

“The sanitation of the town leaves much to be desired;”

and he advocates the substitution of paid municipal sweepers for the “birat” sweepers who clean private latrines in the city by arrangement with the householders and clean them very badly. Major MacWatt adds:—

“The surface drainage is defective and requires thorough overhauling by an Engineer.”

Thus there is no want of perception locally of defects that exist and should be remedied. The difficulty lies in the provision of funds from which the expense for the required improvements can be met.

36. In this connection the imposition of a tax on lands and buildings has been suggested, not only to provide funds for improved administration, but to replace the octroi income which is likely to be reduced when the schedule is revised. The Municipal income at present is practically an octroi income, and the octroi is a tax that largely falls on the poor.

37. Colonel W. W. Loch, A.-D.-C., the Principal of the Mayo College, held the office of Chairman throughout the year, and has given much of his private time and attention to Municipal administration. He has recorded his thanks to the members of the Board for their cordial co-operation at all times and has paid a high tribute to the good work of the Secretary, Mr. A. M. Mackenzie, and the Assistant Secretary, Munshi Gopi Nath.

(2) BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

38. The constitution of the Committee remained unchanged. The total income of the year was Rs. 61,269 and its expenditure Rs. 53,567. The

Committee closed the year with a cash balance of Rs. 14,728 and an investment of Rs. 10,000 in Government paper. The octroi receipts rose largely, reaching Rs. 58,381, gross, or Rs. 34,423 when the refunds (Rs. 23,957) are deducted. There was a considerable increase in the import of all the commodities on which octroi duty is levied, with the exception of Ghi. The milch cattle within municipal limits are reported to have increased, and hence the imports, which have been abnormal since the famine, decreased.

39. The minimum limit on which refunds of octroi duty are allowed was raised to Rs. 2 in the course of the year. The existing octroi schedule, which dates from 1898, was under examination in connection with the orders of the Government of India, dated April 24, 1899. The incidence of the octroi taxation on the population as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Re. 1-9-1 per head, exceeding the figure of the previous year (Re. 1-1-11), when the imports of articles dutiable to octroi fell off. The system of the collection of octroi appears to have worked fairly and the aggregate value of articles admitted to the bonded ware-house was Rs. 42,120.

40. The mortality figures of the year were as follows : births, 828 ; deaths, 708. The year was healthy. The conservancy arrangements are said to have worked satisfactorily. Vaccination and the dispensary will be dealt with elsewhere.

(3) KEKRI MUNICIPALITY.

41. The constitution of the Committee remained unchanged. The total income of the year was Rs. 11,788, and its expenditure Rs. 11,628. The Committee closed the year with a cash balance of Rs. 7,551, and an investment of Rs. 2,000 in Government paper. The gross octroi receipts rose from Rs. 9,428 to Rs. 9,813. Owing to the large amount of the refunds (Rs. 1,716 in 1900-1901 and Rs. 3,366 in 1901-1902), the net receipts decreased from Rs. 7,712 to Rs. 6,447.

The incidence of the octroi taxation on the population as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Re. 0-14-8 against Re. 1-1-6 in 1900-1901.

42. The year was healthy. The births and deaths registered numbered 232 and 260, respectively.

SECTION III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agricultural
Statistics.

Summary of the
year.

[For the year ending
March 31, 1902.]

43. These statistics (for the year ending June 30, 1902) are not now published in the Annual Report.

44. *Ajmer*.—The *rabi* harvest for 1900-1901, the collections on account of which are made in 1901-1902, was a good one, the rains of 1900 having been favourable. The *kharif* harvest of 1901 was scanty owing to the poor rainfall of that year and to damage by locusts. Its outturn was estimated at 6 annas only in the rupee. The grass crop was a good one and fodder was plentiful. The *rabi* harvest of 1901-1902 was fair.

The area under cultivation for the *rabi* harvest of 1900-1901 was 52,823 acres, of which 916 failed. The outturn was estimated at 5,22,626 maunds. The area under cultivation for the *kharif* harvest of 1901-1902 was 134,712 acres, of which 92,599 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 2,03,933 maunds.

The revenue collected on account of these two harvests amounted to Rs. 2,30,761. The collections of revenue suspended in previous years amounted to Rs. 58,920. The total collections came to Rs. 2,89,681. The amount of revenue due in the year and suspended was Rs. 35,870.

No advances were made under the Agriculturists or Land Improvement Loans Acts. Under these Acts the sum of Rs. 82,766 was recovered and the outstanding account on March 31, 1902, amounted to Rs. 2,45,454.

There was slight scarcity in the hot weather of 1902, but the test works opened did not draw more than 35 labourers. Gratuitous relief was given on a very small scale.

The Ajmer agricultural population is impoverished owing to a succession of bad seasons. Among the Rajput land-holders there is much debt.

45. *Merwara*.—The *rabi* harvest of 1900-1901 had been fair, the cultivated area being 33,846 acres, of which 1,771 failed. In the *kharif* harvest of 1901-1902, 61,745 acres were placed under cultivation, but owing to the failure of the rains the crops failed on 46,315 acres. The outturn of this harvest was estimated at 1,19,320 maunds. The revenue collected on account of these two harvests was Rs. 82,982, while Rs. 27,237 were collected on account of previous suspensions. Revenue amounting to Rs. 59,336 was suspended in the year. At the close of the year Rs. 1,63,223 was due by agriculturists in Merwara for advances made under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts.

Thus, in Merwara the year has to be added to the number of famine years. Village gratuitous relief was commenced at the end of December, and test works were opened on January 1, 1902. These were converted into relief works on February 10. On March 31, 8,576 were employed on the relief works and 836 persons were on the village relief lists. The grass crop was a good one, and there was no want of fodder or of cattle.

The Merwara population has been demoralised by the series of famine years by which this small tract has been visited.

Mines.

46. A mining lease of three plots of land in Merwara was granted in the year to Mr. Hormasji Jehangirji Hormasji of Secunderabad. No development work, however, has yet been undertaken by the lessee. Asbestos is the mineral which is to be mined and is found on the surface of each plot.

47. The application of Messrs. Bradbary Brady & Co., of Bombay, for a prospecting license for asbestos in the Ajmer District has not yet been disposed of.

48. A question has arisen regarding the mining rights in the Kaolai village. The question has been referred to the Government of India. The minerals of the district are receiving some little attention, more than one application for the grant of a certificate by the Local Administration having been received since the year closed.

Trade.

49. The returns of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the calendar year 1901 show an increase in the number of passengers booking from stations

inside Ajmer-Merwara, from 690,307 to 749,752. The grain trade of the two most important local trade centres for the year under report and the previous year is shown below :—

Ajmer.—Imports in 1900, 10,960 tons; exports 711 tons; balance of imports 10,249 tons. Imports in 1901, 8,016 tons; exports 634 tons; balance of imports 7,382 tons.

Beawar.—Imports in 1900, 12,939 tons; exports 3,089 tons; balance of imports 9,850 tons. Imports in 1901, 5,563 tons; exports 1,843 tons; balance of imports 3,720 tons.

The year 1900 was the famine year, and a decrease in the gram imported in 1901 was to be expected.

At Beawar the cotton trade improve. Imports rose from 411 to 1,018 tons.

50. The total expenditure on Public Works (other than Irrigation and Public Works, Railways), during the year ending 31st March 1902, amounted to Rs. 87,610. The chief items of expenditure were buildings for "Law and Justice," Rs. 18,774; buildings, "Educational Department," Rs. 1,237; "other public buildings," Rs. 15,639; roads, Rs. 21,763; and establishment, Rs. 23,198.

51. The restoration of Shah Jahan's marble Baradaris on the Anasagar embankment at Ajmer was continued. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year was Rs. 10,795. This important and interesting work is now near completion.

52. During the year under report there was no change in the district mail District Post lines, the mileage of which remained 193. The number of articles despatched Offices. and the number of articles received for delivery decreased by 4,302 and 4,612, [Year ending respectively. The percentage of articles that remained undelivered was 5.28, March 31, 1902.] The decrease is attributed to the close of the extensive famine works of the year 1900.

53. At the end of the year the length of the roads on which newly planted Arboriculture, trees were maintained was as follows:—Imperial roads, 29.8 miles; District Road-side roads, 12.4 miles. The number of trees newly planted in the year was 1,818. tree plantation. The young trees were damaged in places by locusts and rats. The number of [Year ending nurseries maintained was five. The total cost of these operations was Rs. 2,939, March 31, 1902.] distributed as follows:—Imperial, Rs. 1,881; District, Rs. 1,058.

54. With a view to the extension of road-side tree planting, applications have been invited from villagers and landlords for permission to plant and maintain trees in return for the grant of rights of ownership in these trees and road-side trees already standing, the right to cut down the trees being alone reserved. The applications were only invited at the close of the year, and the result of the step is not yet known.

SECTION IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL.

(1) LAND AND WATER REVENUE.

Character of the Seasons.

[For the year ending March 31, 1902.]

[See Appended Statement, Serial No. 35.]

Recovery of Revenue.

Prices.

Takavi Loans.

55. The rainfall of the year 1901-1902 was deficient, averaging 11.90 inches against a normal of 21. The rainfall was not well distributed and the *kharif* harvest was damaged by drought over both districts, except in two of the Ajmer Circles. Locusts also damaged the *kharif* harvest in Merwara. In Ajmer the *rabi* harvest of the year was a fair one.

56. The whole of the land revenue demand of the previous *rabi* harvest was collected. The demand for the *kharif* harvest of the year was suspended, except in a few villages, in Merwara, while the revenue for the same harvest was suspended to a large extent in Ajmer.

57. The collections for the year were as follows :—Arrears, Rs. 85,995; revenue of the year, Rs. 3,13,905. The sum of Rs. 2,55,000 outstanding as land revenue arrears was remitted by the Government on March 31, 1902.

58. The retail prices of the principal grains were normal in April 1901, when the year opened. As the season went on, there was a gradual rise, and prices were highest in September, October, and November. Thereafter there was a slight fall and prices ruled at between 16 and 17 seers per rupee for the rest of the year.

59. The Takavi loans account was as follows :—

	Outstanding at beginning of year.	DURING YEAR.		Outstanding at end of the year.
		Advanced.	Collected.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883 .	2,80,337	4,628	26,721	2,08,294
(2) Under the Agriculturists Loans Act, XII of 1884 .	2,63,826	2,622	66,064	2,00,384
TOTAL .	4,94,213	7,250	92,785	4,08,678

Cattle.

Some progress was made in the collection of the sums due on this heavy account. The advances made in the year were but small.

60. The number of cattle returned during the year is shown in the following table :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Cows and bullocks	75,574	95,139	97,114
Buffaloes	11,501	23,048	20,453
Sheep and goats	137,065	200,109	146,792

Boundary marks and disputes.

61. The inspection returns show that the boundary marks were in a satisfactory condition. The boundary dispute between Ajmer and Shahpura reported last year remains unsettled.

62. Mr. Blakesley (Officiating Commissioner) inspected the three tahsils ^{Records and} and examined the revenue records. The Patwari instructor was on duty through- ^{Staff.} out the year, and an examination of Patwaris was held on the 1st May 1902 and the following days.

63. For the recovery of land and water revenue and takavi 84 dastaks ^{Processes.} and 31 warrants were issued in Ajmer: no property was sold, nor was any one imprisoned. In Merwara no processes were issued.

64. The failure of the *kharif* harvest in Merwara with the poor *rabi* harvest that ensued necessitated the revival of famine relief works. These were opened in January 1902, and continued open until the close of the year and thereafter into August. The famine operations will form the subject of a special report. In Ajmer no famine operations were opened in the year. In Merwara famine relief in the year was confined to departmental relief works and village doles. There was no general movements of the population and no poor-houses were opened, nor was kitchen relief given.

65. The revenue business statement shows a rise from 2,900 to 4,787 in Revenue cases. the Ajmer District, and from 6,109 to 6,729 in the Merwara District, in cases disposed off. The rise is mainly due to mutation cases.

66. No land was taken up under the Land Acquisition Act during the Land Acqui- year under report. The question of compensation for land taken up for famine sition. works remained under consideration.

67. No suits were instituted by or against Government during the year. ^{Government suits.}

(2) OPIUM, EXCISE AND DRUGS.

68. The minimum guaranteed amount of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 84,000, for ^{Excise.} country liquor contract was recovered. The recovery of a sum of Rs. 28,000 outstanding under this contract on account of previous years has been sus- ^[Vide Appended Forms 1 to 5, Serial 1 Nos. 36 to 40.] pended pending the audit of the contractor's accounts. The consumption of country liquor increased by 2,294 gallons over the previous year's figures. The average selling price of country liquor was Re. 0-1-2½ per dram, or Rs. 3-9 per gallon.

69. The new opium rules regulating opium came into force with effect ^{Opium.} from the 1st April 1902. During the year 444 chests of opium were exported to the Punjab, and none to Bombay. The duty levied was Rs. 1,24,320, and exceeded the duty of the previous year by Rs. 10,080. The levy of an import duty on opium is under consideration.

70. The new opium rules appear to have worked satisfactorily. The prohibition of possession, other than restricted possession, of opium over the entire area of Ajmer-Merwara has been nominally enforced without difficulty. The opium farm and vend fees fetched Rs. 11,731 against Rs. 6,983 in the previous year, when the areas in farm were only the municipal areas of Ajmer, Beawar, and Kekri with the Nasirabad Cantonment. The retail vend licenses granted in the rural area numbered 37. The number of cultivation licenses issued was 4,663, of which 4,188 were for Merwara.

71. The duty rose from Rs. 1,503 to Rs. 1,704. The license fees fell off ^{Drugs.} from Rs. 11,325 to Rs. 8,770.

72. Prosecutions under the Excise Act and Opium Act numbered 15 ^{Prosecutions.} and 88. The number of persons convicted under each Act was 13 and 76, respectively. Four proprietors of chandu-smoking dens were prosecuted and all were convicted. The number of dens reported to exist at the end of the year was 16.

73. The question of amalgamating and strengthening the Excise pre- ^{Staff.} ventive staff continued under consideration.

(3) STAMPS.

74. Stamp receipts increased under the heads of Court-fee stamps and ^{Stamps.} paper for judicial petitions. This is attributed to the institution of a larger ^[Vide Appended Statement Serial No. 41.] number of suits in the year. There was a decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps, which is partly attributed to slackness in monetary transactions and partly to improved supervision. No cases of wilful breach of the stamp rules were detected. The uncollected balance of stamp duty in pauper suits at

the close of the year was Rs. 5,042. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 17,541 against Rs. 16,705 in the previous year. There was an increase in the amount of refunds granted (Rs. 2,830) and a small decrease under other heads.

(4) INCOME TAX.

75. The number of persons assessed fell from 2,034 to 1,944, and the demand from Rs. 71,940 to Rs. 64,001. Of the demand 99·64 per cent. was collected; of the outstanding balance of Rs. 226, Rs. 95 have since been recovered.

In the course of realization 70 processes were issued and one attachment of property was actually effected. Three applications for revision under section 27 of the Income Tax Act were filed in the Court of the Commissioner, and were all rejected.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

District Fund
(excluding
Dispensary
Fund).

[Year ending
March 31, 1902.]
[Vide Appended
Tables 1 to 3,
Serial Nos. 43 to
45.]

76. The District Fund receipts for 1901-1902 amounted to Rs. 25,064 and the expenditure to Rs. 29,854. The receipts were less than those of the previous year on account of the scarcity and consequent suspension of the cess. The expenditure considerably exceeded that of 1900-1901, which was Rs. 16,674 only. More extensive repairs to roads were carried out, and a larger expenditure was incurred on furnishing the Dāk Bungalows. The sum of Rs. 500 was awarded for prizes at the Annual Pushkar Horse Show and Cattle Fair. The closing balance of the fund was Rs. 11,869.

77 In connection with the improvement of the breed of cattle, it has been proposed that bulls of a good stamp should be imported from outside, at the cost of the District Fund, and stationed at selected places in the district. The Board has made an allotment of Rs. 500 on this head. It has transpired, however, that in consequence of the recent famine good animals of suitable age and quality cannot at present be procured, and no purchase has yet been effected.

78. The appointment of an itinerant Veterinary Assistant for the Ajmer District was sanctioned in the year on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. The cost of the appointment is met by contributions from the District Board, the Kekri Municipal Committee and several istimrardars of the district.

Dispensary
Fund.

79. This fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,739. The receipts of the year were Rs. 5,790, the expenditure Rs. 6,444, and the closing balance was Rs. 11,585, of which Rs. 8,500 is invested in Government securities.

Health Office
Account.

80. The opening balance of this small account was Rs. 1,590, the receipts Rs. 1,908, and the expenditure Rs. 1,874. There was a closing balance of Rs. 1,624 to the credit of the account at the end of the year.

Local Funds,
Incorporated and
Excluded.

[Year ending
March 31, 1902.]

81. *Pound Fund*.—The receipts increased from Rs. 977 to Rs. 2,629. The pounds were closed in the last year on account of the famine, while the sale proceeds of cattle realized in 1900-1901 were credited to the fund in the year under report. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,037 to Rs. 1,147 as nothing was transferred in the year to the District Fund for repairs to roads.

82. *Patwari Fund*.—The income decreased from Rs. 50,881 to Rs. 29,849, and the expenditure from Rs. 47,857 to Rs. 40,173. The receipts for 1900-1901 had included realizations of arrears and a loan of Rs. 12,000 from Government, and the expenditure included the cost of construction of Patwarkhanas. There were no corresponding items in the year under report.

The closing balance amounted to Rs. 16,723.

From and after the 1st April 1902 the Patwari rate has been reduced from Rs. 10 per cent. to Rs. 6½ per cent on the land revenue in Khalsa, Jagir and minor Istimrari villages.

83. *Chowkidari Fund*.—The receipts increased from Rs. 12,064 to Rs. 14,523. The increase is due to the realization of suspended arrears. The expenditure increased from Rs. 11,745 to Rs. 12,183 on account of the supply of uniform to the Chowkidars. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund was Rs. 7,952 in cash and Rs. 5,000 in Government securities.

84. *Police Clothing Fund*.—The receipts decreased from Rs. 9,350 to Rs. 7,851, as the amounts recoverable from the sowars, on account of the loans made in the famine, were small. The expenditure increased from Rs. 7,363 to Rs. 7,842. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 4,708 in cash and Rs. 5,000 in Government securities.

85. *Police Chanda Fund*.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,507 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,418, as compared with Rs. 1,263 and Rs. 1,343, respectively, during 1900-1901. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 600.

86. *Nasirabad Cantonment and Octroi Funds*.—The Octroi Fund was abolished as a separate Local Fund, with effect from the 1st January 1902, and now forms a part of the General Cantonment Fund. The total receipts of the Cantonment Fund amounted to Rs. 57,334, the expenditure to Rs. 39,683, and the closing balance to Rs. 20,808, as compared with Rs. 34,949, Rs. 39,045, and Rs. 3,157, respectively, during 1900-1901.

SECTION V.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Year ending
March 31, 1902.]
[Table Appended
Tables 1 to 7, Serial
Nos. 46 to 52.]

87. The number of educational institutions was unaltered. The average numbers on the rolls and the attendance of institutions maintained by the Department were 3,679 and 2,590 against 4,090 and 2,777 in 1900-1901, when famine and the epidemic of malarial fever in the autumn of 1900 had caused a great decline in the numbers of those under instruction.

88. The Inspector observes as follows on this point as regards the village schools:—

"From many villages a large number of families have migrated, whilst among children of the school-going age and under the mortality has been exceptionally heavy; moreover, with the increased poverty and the fewer hands available for field operations it is harder for parents to spare their children to attend school. This combination of circumstances must for years to come affect adversely our numbers."

The Government
College and
Schools.

89. Save for three days in April Mr. Harris officiated as Principal of the Government College until November 22, when Mr. F. L. Reid, the Principal and Inspector of Schools, returned to duty. The number of the students in the college classes at the end of the year was 53 and in the school 220. In the University Examinations the College was particularly successful, 3 students passing the B.A. Examination, 19 the Intermediate, and 21 the Entrance. For the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination 44 candidates appeared and 17 passed. The Officiating Principal and Professors are specially reported by Mr. Reid as having done excellent work, and the work of the senior teachers has also been similarly noticed. Various questions connected with the college were under consideration by Government during the year, and orders were issued on July 18th after the year had closed. The enlargement of the boarding house accommodation has been proposed, and the plans and estimates are under consideration.

City Branch
School.

90. The City Branch School had 493 boys on its rolls at the close of the year. More accommodation is required for this school, which, under the orders of July 18th already mentioned, has been designated the "Lower College." The school is reported to have been excellently managed, and its average daily attendance showed a considerable increase.

Aided Schools.

91. The number of aided schools was increased from four to five by the bringing on the list of the Dayanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School at Ajmer. These schools had an enrolled number of 1,270 pupils, and were well reported on.

Village Schools.

92. The village schools included 8 secondary and 41 primary schools. From two of the former schools 7 boys appeared for the Middle Vernacular Examination of the United Provinces and 4 were successful. The introduction of the standard required by this examination is recommended by the Inspector and is being considered, along with alterations in the curriculum. The teachers of the village schools are reported as a class to have worked well and zealously. The Inspector complains that the Thakurs, village and district authorities show little interest in, or give little assistance to, the schools, while the number of the village schools, which might be largely extended, has been stationary for twenty years. The condition of the schools is receiving attention from the District officials. Of the tahsili schools those at Rajgarh and Kekri receive very good reports, while six of the Halkabandi schools are classed as good. On the other hand, two of the tahsili schools have a very indifferent record, and five of the Halkabandi schools are recorded as bad. The average daily attendance in the village schools fell from 2,670 in 1900-1901 to 2,314 in the year under report, in which famine re-appeared in Merwara and necessitated considerable relief operations. The cost of the village schools in the year was Rs. 28,506, of which Rs. 13,473 was Government (Imperial) expenditure.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

93. The usual religious fair at Pushkar was held in the last week of Fairs, November 1901, a precaution being taken against the introduction of plague by the stoppage of the issue of tickets from infected areas. The usual horse show and cattle fair was held at the same time. The number of exhibits showed an increase. The attendance of people also rose from about 25,000 in the preceding year to about 50,000. Sporadic cases of cholera occurred during the last two days of the fair, when 6 attacks and 5 deaths were reported. The disease continued in Pushkar up to the 16th December.

94. The Urs Fair, in connection with the shrine of the Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer, was held in the third week of October, under precautions similar to those adopted for the Pushkar Fair. The attendance of strangers fell from about 9,500 in 1900 to about 2,500.

95. The Tejaji Fairs at Beawar and Kekri were held in the last week of September. These fairs are to a great extent local gatherings, and generally attended only by people from the neighbouring country side.

96. The year was uneventful. The Arab Stallion Quit continued to be Veterinary. posted at Ajmer, but the demand for his services was but moderate. The

number of horse stock present at the Pushkar Fair in November 1901 was 811. The animals exhibited were not of the stamp required for Government service.

[Year ending March 31, 1902.]
[Vide Appended Tables Nos. I, I(a), A, E, P, Q, Serial Nos. 54 to 59.]

The number of cattle exhibited at Pushkar was 1,442. This fair is gradually re-establishing its importance. Some of the cattle were very fine animals of good quality. But little was done in the way of the improvement of cattle-breeding. The bulls, which the District Board is to purchase, were not procurable, and hence the projected arrangements in this connection have been unavoidably delayed. No cattle disease was reported in the year. No touring was done in Ajmer-Merwara by the Superintendent. A Veterinary Assistant was appointed in 1901 by the Ajmer District Board, and the Beawar Municipal Veterinary Assistant was re-appointed.

97. The Bhumias of the Ajmer District were received as usual by the Bhumias. Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer on the 9th November 1901, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Of the total sum demanded (Rs. 3,961) on account of Nazarana, the sum of Rs. 3,617-0-6 was recovered. The balance is under recovery.

A. L. P. TUCKER, C.I.E.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER;
September 4, 1902.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.— *Climate of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1901.*

	In.	Ct.
RAINFALL IN INCHES—		
January to May	2	07
June to September	10	86
October to December	0	64
TOTAL	18	57

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

May—

Maximum	95	5
Minimum	79	0
Mean	86	7

July—

Maximum	95	0
Minimum	78	5
Mean	86	7

December—

Maximum	62	5
Minimum	51	0
Mean	53	7

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	N. E. and W.
June to September	S. W. W.
October to December	N. W. W.

R. C. MACWATT, *Major, I.M.S.*
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory, Ajmer

No. 2.—Civil Divisions of Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1901-1902.

Name or Division.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.	
												Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
AJMER . . .	Ajmer . . .	1	2,089,816	367,153	Ajmer . . . 78,889 Nasirabad . . . 22,494 Kekri . . . 7,053 Tisangan . . . 4,318 Dhinvi . . . 4,811 Mauda . . . 4,172 Pushkar . . . 3,831 Sawar . . . 3,327 Deoli . . . 5,803	415*	18	27	24 miles from Ajmer to Pitsangan.	10	558	R 2,02,521	R a. p. 17,17,151-14-11
MERWARA . . .	Merwar . . .	1	610,810	100,159	Bawar . . . 21,929	330*	4	6	33 miles from Todgarh to extreme point of Merwar.	10	146	72,987	1,10,220
TOTAL . . .	...	2	2,710,626	478,312		745	22	33	.....	...	704	2,80,888	4,02,741

* Includes Khalsa, Jodhpur, Bikaner and minor tributary villages.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of Population of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts according to the Census of 1901.

According to Census of 1901.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>			
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings	80,800	26,601	107,401
Population	367,453	109,459	476,912
Number per square mile	177.53	170.81	175.90
<i>Classification of Population.</i>			
Christians	3,229	483	3,712
Hindus	Sikhs	264	264
	Jains	14,409	5,513
	Hindus and Aryas	293,021	87,798
Muhammadans	56,978	15,653	72,031
Others	152	12	164
TOTAL	367,453	109,459	476,912
Prevailing languages	Ajmeri, Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Hindustani, Urdu and Hindi.	Merwari, Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Hindustani, Urdu and Hindi.	

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT A.

No. 5.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1901. (a)

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS				Summons. (a)	NUMBER OF PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE COURT (either personally or by pleader). (b)		Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	TOTAL PERSONS CONVICTED.	Number discharged or acquitted (c).	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behavior), (d)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
			Warrant.		Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Reading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	6	7		8	9								10
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
1	Section 379, I. P. C.	Theft	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	" 408 "	Criminal breach of trust .	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	25-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" 408 "	" " " .	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 411 "	Receiving stolen property .	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	" 414 "	" " " .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	" 447 "	Criminal trespass .	...	31	...	...	31	1	32	28	4	12-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	" 443 "	" " " .	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	5	3	37-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	7	44	...	...	51	2	53	43	10	18-80	...						

(a) Column (b) should not include persons against whom a warrant eventually issued.

(c) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks. The number concerned in cases above mentioned shall be indicated in the column of Remarks.

e) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned).

(c) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence.

Actments punishable under Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, other than those specified in Sections 115 to 117, are punishable as the abettors of the offence.

NOTE.-- This is

Summary

(c) Column (b) should not include persons against whom a warrant eventually issued.

(d) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.

(e) This number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under Sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.

(f) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

(g) Offences punishable under Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, other than those specified in Sections 115 to 120 of this Code, should be shown with the substantive offence abetted. Attempts should be shown immediately after the offence attempted.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Aimer-Verona.

[*Vide* Section II.—Police.]

STATEMENT A.

No. 6.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1901.

Part III.—Return of cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (10) ACCUSED IF ANY RE-LEASED UNDER SECTION 100, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.						Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts. (a)	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction. (c)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 23 and 24.	Number derived by Court after trial moved to fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed	Number still under trial at close of the year.		
			Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report	Total of cases investigated by the Police (c, d, e, f, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, withdrawn, or non cognizable	In which no order was passed by Magistrate. (e)	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Cases, other than those in columns 13 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts. (a)	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction. (c)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 23 and 24.	Number derived by Court after trial moved to fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed	Number still under trial at close of the year.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
115	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
117	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
118, 119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	131 to 138, 139	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	231 to 251	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3A	255 to 263A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3B	467 and 471	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3C	489A to 493D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	212 to 216, 216A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	223 to 226	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	140, 170, 171	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.

Sl. No.	Description of offence	In which accused persons are arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.										In which accused persons are not arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	by things	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	" daktas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	" robbers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	" poison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Other murders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Culpable homicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Rape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Unnatural offences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Grievous hurt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Kidnapping or abduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL		101	102	99	101	104	12	1	1	17	2	74	4	78	12	39	76	37	2	3	3

Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

30	395, 397, 398	14	100	102	99	101	12	1	1	17	2	74	4	78	12	39	76	37	2	3	3
31	399, 402	14	100	102	99	101	12	1	1	17	2	74	4	78	12	39	76	37	2	3	3

(a) In this column should be included cases shown in a previous year as "undetected," in which accused persons are arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.
(b) If the accused person is sent to the hospital for treatment, the case should be entered in column 13 in which it is not known whether the offence was or was not committed. Cases in which there is no doubt of the offence, but the offender has not been detected or apprehended, must be entered in column 17.
(c) Cases already shown in column 14 should be excluded from columns 21, 22, and 23. Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (Sections 217, 218, 250, 353, 345, and 491, Criminal Procedure Code), should not be included in column 23, but should be shown in the remarks column.
(d) The order to be entered in filling in columns 23 and 24 should be in force at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court.
See also Notes (e), (f), and (g) to Part I of Statement A. The same rule as to entering abettors and attempts should be followed in all the statements.
Note.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

Class V.—Minor offences against Property.														
43	153, 456	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
44	379 to 382	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
45	406 to 408	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
45A	409	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
46	411, 414	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
46A	410, 420	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
47	437, 438	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
48	461, 462	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
Total		8	1,214	69	1,283	91.62	1,222	107	1	632	2	539	8	547
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
49	295 to 297	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
50	Chapter VIII (D), S. P. C. A., and Act IX of 1871.	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
51	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
52	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
53	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
54	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
55	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
56	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
57	209, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 293, Section 33 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
58	Act III of 1880, Sections 14, 15, 27.	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
Total		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
GRAND TOTAL		17	6,250	100	6,350	98.42	6,257	162	1	1,153	10	5,039	12	5,051

(a) In this column should be included cases shown in a previous year as "undetected," in which accused persons are arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.

(b) i.e., no accused person sent to Magistrate for trial.

(c) Only those cases should be entered in column 13 in which it is not known whether the offence was or was not committed. Cases in which there is no doubt of the offence, but the offender has not been detected or apprehended, must be entered in column 17. Cases already shown in columns 14 and 15 should be excluded from columns 21, 22, and 23. Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 250, 334, 345, and 491, Criminal Procedure Code) should not be included in column 23, but should be shown in the Remarks column.

(d) The order to be entered in filing in columns 22 and 23 is to be made at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court.

(e) See also Notes (6), (6), and (7) to Part I of Statement A. The same rule as to entering acquittals and attempts should be followed in all the statements.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.					
	Murder	{ by things " dakaitis " robbers " poison	...	...	...
8	302, 303, 395 . . . . .		...	...	...
9			...	...	...
10			...	...	...
11			...	...	...
12			...	...	...
13	Other murders . . . . .		...	...	...
14	Attempts at murder . . . . .		...	...	...
15	Culpable homicide . . . . .		...	...	...
16	Rape . . . . .		...	...	...
17	Unnatural offences . . . . .		...	...	...
18	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth . . . . .		...	...	...
19	Attempted and abetment of suicide . . . . .		...	...	...
20	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant . . . . .		...	...	...
21	Grievous hurt . . . . .		...	...	...
22	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt . . . . .		...	...	...
23	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant . . . . .		...	...	...
24	Hurt by dangerous weapon . . . . .		...	...	...
25	Kidnapping or abduction . . . . .		...	...	...
26	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion . . . . .		...	...	...
27	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution . . . . .		...	...	...
28	Habitually dealing in slaves . . . . .		...	...	...
29	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine . . . . .		...	...	...
30	Breach or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt . . . . .		...	...	...
TOTAL			98	1	120

**Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property,
or against Property only.**

[illegible]

(e) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
(f) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under Sections 317 and 339, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
(g) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

45	406 to 408
----	------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(a) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
(b) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under Sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
(c) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

NOTE.--This statement should be prepared by the Police.

B. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT B.
No. 8.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1901.
Part I.—Return of non-cognizable cases.

[Vide Section II.—Police.]

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH ENFORCEABLE.	OFFENCE.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Initiated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 1 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried (a)		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			Under investigation.	Under trial.	Under investigation.						ending in acquittal.	ending in conviction.	With the Police.	otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	Section 161, I. P. C.	Relating to public servants	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	" 176 "	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servant	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	" 182 "	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servant	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 183 "	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	" 186 "	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
6	" 193 "	False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	" 204 "	Public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	" 211 "	Public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	" 264 "	Relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	" 265 "	Relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	" 266 "	Affecting public health	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	" 273 "	Affecting public health	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
13	" 290 "	Affecting convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	" 323* "	Simple hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	(1 abandoned, 4 withdrawn, 7 compounded.

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1901-1902.

[illegible]

(a) Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (Sections 217, 218, 250, 333, 315, and 191, Criminal Procedure Code), should not be included in columns 12 and 13, but should be shown in the Remarks column.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM THIS BOOK

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Jiner-Alerwara.

Section II.—Police.

STATEMENT B.

No. 9.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1901.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITABLE.	OFFENCE.	Persons in concerned in the year at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).		Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because of evidence not sufficient, or summons during the year - also those against whom process was outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts (c).	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. (d)		Percentage of number of persons against whom process issued (columns 6 and 6j).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			On complaint.	On Motion, or information from the Police.	On Macleod's own motion, or information from the Police.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1														
2	Section 161, I. P. C.	Relating to public servant												
3	176 "	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.												
4	183 "													
5	183 "													
6	188 "													
7	198 "													
8	204 "													
9	211 "													
10	264 "													
11	265 "													
12	273 "													
13	290 "													
14	323 "													
15	352 "													
16	403 "													
17	417 "													
18	420 "													
19	Sections 494, 498, I. P. C. & Section 500, I. P. C.													
20	501 "													
21	505 "													
22	107, Cr. P. C.													
23	Act III of 1867													
24	I of 1871													
25	XVI of 1861													
26	XIV of 1879													
27	IX of 1890													
28	XI of 1890													
29	XI of 1896													
30	Section 420, Cr. P. C.													
31	Section 420, Cr. P. C.													
32	Section 420, Cr. P. C.													
33	Section 420, Cr. P. C.													
34	Section 420, Cr. P. C.													

(a) Persons whose cases had been pending from the previous year should be included in this column.
(b) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
(c) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped, or became insane during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
(d) It should be mentioned in the column of Remarks how many of these were convicted of a cognizable offence.

Note.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

A. TUCKER.

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section II--Police.]

STATEMENT C.

No. 10.—*Showing property stolen and recovered during the year 1901.*

OFFENCE.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—COGNIZABLE.				<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	
353, 354, 356, 357, Indian Penal Code	3	3	100	78 13 0	78 13 0	100
395, 397, 398, Dakaity . . .	11	1	9.09	560 11 3	1 0 0	00.17
394, 397, 398 {	1. By poisoning . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	2. By other means . . .	3	100	273 10 0	272 10 6	99.63
392, 393, Robbery {	1. In dwelling . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Highway . . .	6	33.33	236 6 9	1 13 0	00.84
	3. By other means . . .	1	...	4 0 0	...	...
454, 455, 457 to 460, House-breaking	561	226	40.28	38,259 14 7	10,341 8 11	27.03
412, 413, Receiving stolen property by dakaity . . .	...	5	...	...	1,196 6 6	...
379, 382, Theft . {	Cattle . . .	166	83	7,040 6 0	4,303 4 0	64.19
	Ordinary . . .	380	438	10,252 5 9	5,656 4 8	29.37
406, 408, Criminal breach of trust .	41	25	60.97	2,458 11 3	1,186 14 8	48.27
409, Criminal breach of trust by public servant . . .	9	2	22.22	632 4 9	8 14 9	1.42
411, 414, Receiving stolen property	...	72	...	...	2,537 9 3	...
B.—NON-COGNIZABLE . . .			NH.			
TOTAL .	1,631	860	52.73	69,697 3 4	25,585 2 10	36.70

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section II—Police.]

STATEMENT D.

No. 11.—Return of professional crime* for the year 1901.

OFFENCES.	CASES.				PERSONS.			RETURN OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS.				REMARKS.		
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.		Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
		NUMBERS OF CASES IN WHICH CONVICTION WAS OBTAINED.												
		Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.											
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction had taken place up to beginning of the year. †	Occurred during the year. ‡												
1										9	10	11	12	13
Thaggee . { (a) By strangulation . (b) By poisoning .														
Other Professional crime—														
Dakaiti														
Robbery														
Cattle theft, etc., etc. . .														

• NOTE.—Every case of Thaggee (i.e., strangulation or poisoning accompanied by theft) is entered in column 1. Other offences are entered in column 1 only if they are committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction had taken place up to beginning of the year. †

‡ Occurred during the year.

* *NOTE*.—Every case of Thaggee (i.e., strangulation or poisoning accompanied by, or for the purpose of, robbery) should be deemed a case of professional crime, and be entered accordingly. Other crimes should only be entered in this column if they are *professional crimes*, i.e., committed by persons belonging to a gang of organized criminals who make offences dangerous to society their profession. Sufficient particulars must be entered in the "Remarks" column to show that the crime is professional. Where a case is entered in this column, it should be entered in column 1, or by words in the "Remarks" column, "Professional crime." Cases, however, should not be included from this column in which the Court, in acquitting or discharging the accused, expressed an opinion that the offence was committed, although not satisfied that it was committed by the defendant. The number should generally be that reported by the District Superintendent, but if a clear opinion on the point has been expressed in the judgment of a Court, it should be followed. In the "Remarks" column may be mentioned any case in which the accused was sentenced to conviction which occurred more than two years before the beginning of the year. Columns 7, 8, 9, and 10 must contain all persons falling under their respective descriptions, whatever the date of the offence. All property stolen, and all property recovered, in each year must be mentioned in columns 11 and 12.

R. C. BRANLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Part Section II—Police.]

STATEMENT E.

No. 12.—Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of District Police in the year 1901.

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.													COST OF POLICE.												
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CANTONMENT, TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.													STRENGTH OF CIVILIAN TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID WHOLLY FROM OTHER THAN IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.												
Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief of European Constables.	Number of Mounted Constables (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	STRENGTH OF CIVILIAN TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID WHOLLY FROM OTHER THAN IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.		Pay and travelling or other allowances of all kinds of District Superintendents and their offices and personal establishments.*	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 1 to 9).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	AVERAGE PAY OF		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.			
										Officers.	Men.					Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Ajmer-Merwara	1	4	5	11	93	37	530	701	26	233	8,171	31,027	60,810	1	23 1 0	7 3 10	7,773	1,07,150	50,403	27,081					

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.													PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).																									
DISTRICT FORCE.													TO AREA.													TO POPULATION.												
Guards at District, Central, and Subordinate Jails.	Reserve.		Guard over Lock-up and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 20 and 27), also men on order for duty.		Police employed in Courts.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Bazar duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole Province (or District) in square miles.		Population of whole Province (or District).		Number of Police Stations.		Imperial 10, Municipal 25.		1 policeman to 1,455 square miles.		100 of a policeman to one square mile.		1 policeman to 819 men.		1 policeman to 3,295 men.		1 policeman to 433 men.		Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 9 of Part 3 of Statement A).		Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 22 and 23).			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
1	1	11	65	3	20	0	20	61	463	111	563	..	..	..	..	2,710.3	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

District Force.

Guards at District, Central, and Subordinate Jails.	Officers.	Men.	Reserve.	Officers.	Men.	Police employed in Courts.	Officers.	Men.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	On Town, Cantonment, and District.	Officers.	Men.
24	23	27	65	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	1	11	65	3	20	8	20	61	488	111	583	...	...	...	...

PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).

To Area.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.	To Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...

* Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.
† Column 15 to 17, i.e., one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.
‡ A "town" contains 5,000 inhabitants or more.
§ Column 18 to 20, one policeman to so many of the population.
¶ In this statement, when rendered for the Province, Railway Police should be included; the Police employed on each Railway being shown in a separate horizontal line.
** The Special Police Reserve, which exist in Ajmer and the Central Provinces, should also be shown in a separate line under the appropriate column, both in the District and Provincial Returns.

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section II—Criminal and Civil Justice.] Judicial Statement No. 1—(Civil and Criminal).
No. 15.—Statement showing the number of *Judicial Divisions*, and the number of *Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara on the last day of the year 1901, with the cost of tribunals.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other sub-ordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Ajmer-Merwara { Civil Criminal Revenue	2,710,680	476,912	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	15	120,522	88,218	Grades of Judicial Officers.</

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head Total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire district, the average number of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal, and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.
Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole, just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section II—
Criminal Justice.]

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 16.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought in from during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remainder under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	4	4	4	41	18	23	...	...
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	3	3	3	3	1	2	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	22	22	22	38	19	19	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	13	10	10	13	6	6	...	...
Offences relating to Coin, Chapter XII	5	5	5	5	2	3	...	...
Offences relating to Government stamps . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	7	7	7	12	6	6	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	15	14	14	20	6	18	...	1	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	15	15	15	21	8	12	...	1	
Offences affecting life . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	218	124	126	271	196	60	3	12	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	10	6	6	8	6	1	1	...	
Criminal force and assault	431	302	304	704	553	113	8	30	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	6	5	5	5	1	3	...	1	
Rape	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	518	470	476	734	123	595	3	13	
Theft	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Extortion	10	9	9	27	9	8	...	10	
Robbery and daktiti	30	25	26	27	11	15	...	1	
Criminal misappropriation of property	52	37	38	42	14	25	...	3	
Criminal breach of trust	77	71	71	134	40	87	...	7	
Receiving of stolen property	37	14	14	30	20	8	2	...	
Cheating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	57	30	31	67	57	8	2	...	
Mischief	237	199	202	325	99	203	18	6	
Criminal trespass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	6	6	6	8	7	1	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	78	33	35	59	53	5	...	1	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	2	2	2	3	2	...	1	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	5	3	3	6	4	2	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	180	170	170	218	24	187	...	7	
Chapter VIII, Sections 107, 108, and 110, security for keeping the peace	10	8	8	48	34	14	...	...
Chapter VIII, Sections 109 and 110, security for good behaviour	22	22	22	35	18	16	1	...	
Cantonments Military Act No. III of 1880	165	165	165	347	21	318	...	8	
Outlaw Trespass Act No. I of 1871	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act XXII of 1881	42	42	42	55	9	46	...	...
Forests Regulation No. VI of 1874	326	326	326	1,016	97	903	9	7	
Gambling Act No. III of 1867	3	3	3	29	8	21	...	...

No. 16.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, etc.—conold.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remainder under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Municipalities Regulation No. V of 1886 .	710	706	706	813	61	732	12	8	
Opium Act No. I of 1878 .	30	30	30	32	4	26	...	2	
Police District Act No. V of 1861 .	4,165	4,166	4,162	4,190	195	3,986	3	6	
Post Office Act No. XIV of 1866 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways Act No. XIV of 1879 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration of Documents Act III of 1877 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Act I of 1879 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protection of Wild Birds and Game Act XX of 1897 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	7,671	7,048	7,078	9,394	1,741	7,467	63	123	

Notes.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2, less the number of cases dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate* declared that the charge was false and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under Section 260, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9, plus column 9 of previous year's statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of Remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 3 of that statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

A. TUCKER,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*vide* Section II—Police.]

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal).

No. 17.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara during 1901.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and Section 485 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	6	48	84	14	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	22	35	18	16	1 under trial.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X . . . . .	...	...	...	...
5. Possession, Chapter XII . . . . .	...	...	...	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	4	4	8	1	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	2	3	1	2	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
11. Contempt of Court under Chapter XXXV . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36	90	56	33	1

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statement 3, 4, or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2, against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 3 and 3.—Cases under Sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 116, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 8.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statement 3, 4, or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 19.

A. TUCKER,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 4—(Criminal).
No. 18.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

No. 18.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Cases tried by the Courts in the Province of Madras during the year 1907.																		
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
				On regular trial.					On summary trial.									
				Sentence passed.	Released on probation Section 502, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.	Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation Section 502, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.	Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.					
1		3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	5,789	19	821	4,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates, II and III classes	2,236	35	483	1,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto I class	1,179	9	314	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of Districts	187	...	85	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	38	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,429	63	1,741	7,090	...	...	...	375	2	...	...	35	123	7,024	5,380	...	...

Notes.—Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 123, C. P. C. Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under Sections 307 and 371, C. P. C. Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending, at the end of the year if not decided.

Column 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.

Columns 4 and 5.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment for offences under Section 302, Criminal Procedure Code, for commission of offences against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as directed above, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending if orders have not been passed.

Column 7.—There are cases which are shown against the Magistrates who make the reference, entry being made in the column of Remarks as directed above.

Column 8.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.

Column 9.—Limit cases in which the accused died.

Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.

General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

No. 19.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to attendance in a Reformatory School.							
	IMPRISONMENT.					FINE.					IMPROVEMENT.											WHIPPED.												
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	H10 and under.	H50 and under.	H100 and under.	H500 and under.	£1,000 and under.	Above £1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	R. a. p.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	R. a. p.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.				
1	110	10	..	4,781	3	4,716	35	2,310 6 6	2,061 4 3	59	66	63	2	1
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	249	57	..	1,235	177	..	..	1,217	16	2	..	..	..	1,835 6 0	1,311 10 6	208	101	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	121	7	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly, 111 class and 11 class	..	..	..	140	20	..	480	131	16	10	455	23	..	..	..	..	1,913 10 6	1,420 5 0	250	48	87	34	1	..	..	..	38	63	30	..	..	..	..
Do. 1 class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrates.—Cases referred under Sections 317, 319, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrates	..	3	..	51	1	..	10	16	4	5	4	3	2	1	..	..	878 1 0	228 1 0	..	3	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	5	..	..	..
Courts of Sessions	1	2	..	9	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	5	..	559	97	..	6,507	387	20	15	6,422	77	4	4	7,161 8 0	5,100 5 3	517	318	376	63	15	1	1	56	189	52

Notes.—Columns 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 193, G. P. C.
Columns 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 371, G. P. C.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainant under Section 446, Act X of 1892. These awards should also be shown under the head "Fines," and "realized," in columns 19 and 20, for they form part of such fines.
General.—(1) The total of columns 6, 9, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 26 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
(2) The total of columns 21 to 26 should correspond with the total of columns 27 to 32 (both inclusive), and the total of column 33 should correspond with the total of columns 34 to 39 (both inclusive).
(3) The number entered in column 40 represents the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment, or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against each higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 6—(Criminal).

No. 20.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Did, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
APPEALS.													
To District Magistrates	53	...	...	20	...	6	25	...	1	...	2	5.11
" Courts of Sessions	83	...	10	64	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	12.65
" Superior Courts { by persons convicted " Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	136	...	10	84	...	6	33	...	1	...	2	9.78	
REVISION.													
By District Magistrates . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Courts of Sessions . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Superior Courts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	136	...	10	84	...	6	33	...	1	...	2	9.78	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only accused persons on whom behalf an application for revision was made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a complainant, the fact should be noted, with the names of the persons concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court, on review of returns.

Column 3.—Appeals dismissed under section 133, C. P. C., should be entered in column 4, in which should also be indicated applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In column 5 to 10 should be shown, opposite Column 9.—Orders of discharge or acquittal under section 133, C. P. C., should be entered in column 4, in which should also be indicated applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

Column 10.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 481, C. P. C., should be entered in column 4, in which should also be indicated applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

Column 12.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision or reference should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals—from date of receipt in Office of the petition of appeal.

(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application.

(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application.

(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 481, C. P. C., should be entered in column 4, in which should also be indicated applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

Judicial Statement No. 6 A—(Criminal).

No. 20 A.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases for Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

TRIBUNAL.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS.										REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or sentence altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	
APPEALS.											
High Court	13	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL APPLICATIONS.											
High Court	27	...	9	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 21.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

CLASS OF TRIABLES.	Suits for Money or Movable Property.										Revenue Suits.										Title and Other Suits.										Grand Total.	REMARKS.							
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Unpaid suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without effect.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to dower.	Relating to extortion or withholding revenue, or on account of illegal revenue, or other cause.	For partition or habitation.	For execution or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, decrees, or arbitrations in the award of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.			Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 28, Act X of 1900 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																							
I.—Civil Courts.																																							
Unpaid Tribunals	650	127	611	25	11				3	6	593			85	34	1		195	3	3	37	0	3														1,288		
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munsifs	697	213	753	25	11				3	6	593			85	34	1		195	3	3	37	0	3														2,539		
Small Cause Courts	1,270	253	864	15	31				1																												6,351		
Total	2,617	1,212	2,171	40	52	5	5	7	4	6	3			85	34	1		195	3	3	37	0	3													10,178			

Notes.—Column 22.—Applications under section 243 of the Indian Contract Act of 1923 should be entered in this column.
Column 23.—Only suits under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 27, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9.
Column 24.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
Column 25.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 531 should be entered as suits in this column.
Column 26.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those plaintiffs that have been registered should be shown. If the plaintiff is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaintiff is granted, the plaintiff should be shown over again in the statements.

Judicial Statement No. 8—(Civil).

No. 22.—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

VALU OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
1.—Civil Courts.												
Unpaid Tribunals	255	753	253	28	...	...	...	...	1,288	Rs. 45,068	a. 15	p. 7
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munsiffs	567	892	367	453	99	40	9	13	2,539	3,99,876	7	9
Small Cause Courts	1,322	3,373	952	704	...	...	...	...	6,351	2,80,274	9	7
TOTAL	2,144	5,107	1,572	1,185	99	40	9	13	10,178	7,25,020	0	11

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 23.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.
PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF						Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Remarks.			
				WITHOUT CONTEST.			ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.					WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Dropped on confession.	Decreed against.	Dismissed against.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.			Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.		Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	1,425	...	223	203	691	134	55	...	...	89	11	66	17	72-08	33-55		
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class and Muniffs.	3,072	61	400	358	801	316	84	43	6	391	92	424	100	137-81*	35-94		
Small Cause Courts	7,138	...	1,192	659	2,708	1,139	12	84	19	628	115	582	68	29-68	23-13		
Chief Courts of Districts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	70	...		
TOTAL	11,637	61	1,815	1,220	4,296	1,589	151	127	25	1,062	218	1,078	101	71-50	27-59		

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of Remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2, should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 13 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figures in column 13 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—If an entry is made in column 6, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 7.—If an entry is made in column 7, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—If an entry is made in column 8, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—If an entry is made in column 9, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—If an entry is made in column 10, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 11.—If an entry is made in column 11, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 12.—If an entry is made in column 12, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 13.—If an entry is made in column 13, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 14.—If an entry is made in column 14, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 15.—If an entry is made in column 15, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 16.—If an entry is made in column 16, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 17.—If an entry is made in column 17, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 18.—If an entry is made in column 18, it denotes a case in which the balance of an account is paid in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 24.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of the Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.													REMARKS.		
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEXT.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.			WITH CONTEXT.			Pending at the close of the year.		Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	10	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	37-88	
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class and Munsiffs	227	1	33	10	2	2	24	1	...	76	38	40	15	24-56			
Small Cause Courts	116	...	11	19	6	2	3	1	...	35	21	18	2	37-22			
Chief Courts of the Districts	23	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	21-13	
TOTAL	376	5	49	29	9	4	28	2	...	131	60	59	18	28-6			

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—(1) Cases under section 279, Civil Procedure Code, should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases. (2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.

† Include cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*vide* Section II.]

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).
No. 25.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.
PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECISES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, Section 601, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise, Section 602, C. P. C.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 602, Act XIV of 1892.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Sub-Judges exercising Appellate powers	67	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	27	9	10	...	10	1	200	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	75	...	18	3	1	...	...	...	28	4	13	2	6	...	58.6	...	
TOTAL	142	...	18	9	1	1	4	...	55	13	23	2	16	1	122.57	...	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

No. 26.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.
PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 601, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise, Section 602, C. P. C.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 602, Act XIV of 1892.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Sub-Judges exercising Appellate powers	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	20.16	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	31	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	3	...	196.07	...	
TOTAL	41	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	7	...	166.09	...	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under Section 603 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz :—
 (1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, Section 26.
 (2) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 492.
 (3) Applications for review of judgment, Section 493.
 (4) Applications for review of appeal, Sections 500, 500.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10 A—(Civil).

No. 26A.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in 1901.

Class of Cases.	Total number of appeals or miscellaneous applications before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected as barred upon insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order confirmed.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order reversed.	Cases remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Objections under Section 801 of Act XIV of 1892.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
APPEALS.	12	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	2	...	...
High Court . . .												
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL APPLICATIONS.	78	...	...	68	3	1	7	8	1	...	...
High Court . . .												

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 11—(Civil).
No. 27.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

Class of Courts.	Applications disposed of										Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable and immovable property was sold.						On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding column.	Pawana.
	Satisfactions obtained in				Wholly infructuous.	On which movable property was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property was attached, but subsequently released.	Of movables.	Of immovables.																
	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.																						
1	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																									
I.—Civil Courts.																									
Unjail Tribunals	2,471	16	127	822	1,323	187	11	6,053 0 1	...	...	23	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Field Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class and Munsifs	5,012	60	608	1,603	1,807	803	93	1,32,394 8 2	1	11	57	161	121	21	01	6	133	5	3	212	...	...	
Small Cause Courts	11,000	371	923	4,787	1,073	510	13	57,323 2 1	4	8	11	60	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of the District . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19,060	445	1,718	7,173	6,166	1,535	110	1,09,282 3 10	8	23	120	320	121	21	90	6	135	5	3	213	...	...	

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section II.]

Judicial Statement No. 12—(Civil).

No. 28.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1901.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		REMARKS.		
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	GRANTED.		REFUSED.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 365.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	GROSS AMOUNT OF RECEIVERS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.			
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Final proceedings under section 360 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 360.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Realized during the year.				Disbursed during the year.			
1	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade	19	...	5	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	1,007	964 0 0	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	27	...	5	16	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	824	824 0 0	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	46	...	10	27	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1,801	1,788 0 0	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.
Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 8 (cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

A

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section II.]

Judicial Statement No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 29.—Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Amer-Metwana in the year 1901.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Listed as average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.				ASSESSORS' TRIALS.				REMARKS.
				CASES IN WHICH THE JUDGE DID NOT APPROVE OF THE VERDICT.		Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OF THE VARIETY IN RESPECT TO WHOM THE JUDGE DISAPPROVED.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JURY AND ASSESSORS DIFFERED.			
				Wholly.	Partially.				One Assessor.	Both Assessors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Whose cases he referred under section 203, C. P. C.	9 Whose cases he did not refer under section 203, C. P. C.	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.
Courts of Session . . . { Jurors } { Assessors }
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
TOTAL	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...

NOTES.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty, or for other causes, the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should be entered in column 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 12.—Notes in that column of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner and District Judge, Amer-Metwana.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	REGISTRATION ^a AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.																	Total expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Compulsory.										Optional.							Compulsory.										Optional.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Number of Registration Offices.	Instrument of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instrument of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instrument of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 52 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instrument of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause e.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instrument of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instrument of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause e), and leases exempted under the provisions of section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instrument of gift (section 13, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, etc., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f).	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by VIII, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 31.	Number of returns to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 20, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 26.		Total extraordinary fees and fines.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Registrar of Assurances . . .	1	2	2	10 0 0	R a. p.	R a. p.	0,400 0 0</

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain,*
Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section II.] **TABLE 1.**
No. 31.—Population and Constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits according to the Census of 1901.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	TOTAL.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Ajmer	1	73,639	...	5	14*	19*	11	8	7	12
Beawar	1	21,029	...	5	13†	18†	5	13	2	16
Kekri	1	7,058	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9

* There were four vacancies. By virtue of his election as Chairman under section 19 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1856, a non-member became an additional member under section 21 *ibid.*
† There were two vacancies.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE 2.
No. 32.—Income of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
OPENING BALANCE	R 6,627	R 17,027	R 9,301	R 33,015
MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—				
Octroi—				
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	83,537	29,293	5,374	...
II.—Animals for slaughter	6,659	555	...	...
III.—Fuel, lighting, and washing	6,081	7,783	1,708	...
IV.—Building materials	1,583	725	227	...
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices	3,632	4,812	1,618	...
VI.—Tobacco	3,065	7,353	189	...
VII.—Cloth	32,595	3,853	353	...
VIII.—Metals	9,741	2,422	238	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,047	2,555	18	...
TOTAL	1,49,143	59,931	9,915	...
Tax on houses and lands . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" animals and vehicles . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" professions and trades . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tolls (on roads and ferries) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Water rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lighting rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other taxes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES . . . . .	...	...	...	...
REALISATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—				
From pounds	291	...	125	...
" hackney carriages	274	...	...	...
" licences for the sale of spirits and drugs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" other sources . . . . .	...	36	...	...
TOTAL	1,268	36	125	...

No. 32.—Income of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902—concluded.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Deewar.	Kekri.	
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—	R	R	R	R
Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dāk bungalows, and Paoas	3,329	1,200	1,365	...
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	137	816	85	...
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	9,381	28	...	...
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	...	75	88	...
" " medical	...	...	...	...
" " markets and slaughter-houses	2,856	...	...	...
" " refunds	...	...	40	...
Other fees	313	...	...	...
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	581	257	55	...
Interest of Investments—				
For general purposes	...	800	60	...
" educational purposes	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes	...	...	...	...
Premium on loans	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,397	2,876	1,693	...
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—				
From Government—				
For general purposes	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes	...	...	...	...
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes	...	120	...	...
From other sources—				
For general purposes	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	120	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	1,101	...	...	...
Other items	22,201	45	155	...
TOTAL	23,305	45	155	...
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings bank	...	...	...	...
Loans—				
From Government	...	...	...	...
Raised in the market from private individuals	...	...	...	...
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	...	...	...	...
Advances—				
Permanent	...	10	...	...
Other	1,039	...	...	...
Deposits	538	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,567	10	...	...
TOTAL INCOME, EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE	1,91,680	61,268	11,788	2,64,736
TOTAL INCOME, INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE	1,98,307	78,295	21,179	2,97,781
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION (MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	1 1 0	1 9 1	0 14 8	...
INCIDENCE OF INCOME (EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	1 11 7	2 12 8	1 10 9	...

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Vide Section II.]

TABLE 3.

No. 33.—Expenditure of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kokri.	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES—	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
General administration (office establishment; inspection; honorary magistrates' establishments, etc.).	8,600	9,234	120	
Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses (establishment; purchase of account books, paper, and money boxes; repairs to outposts, etc.).	3,170	2,167	1,391	
Collection of Tolls on roads and ferries . . .	...	...	...
Survey of land . . . . .	...	...	...
Refunds	31,120	23,959	3,300	
Pensions and gratuities . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL .	42,080	29,319	4,577	
PUBLIC SAFETY—				
Fire (establishment; purchase of fire engines and buckets; repairs, etc.).	21	...	...
Lighting (establishment; purchase of lamps and oil; repairs, etc.).	3,542	1,106	339	
Police (establishment; purchase of clothing and lanterns, etc.; repairs to outposts, etc.).	16,337	4,740	1,101	
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes.	...	...	...
TOTAL .	19,900	5,846	1,440	
PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—				
<i>Water-supply—</i>				
Capital outlay	666	...	...
Establishment, repairs, etc.	10,349	393	28	
<i>Drainage—</i>				
Capital outlay . . . . .	...	...	330	
Establishment, repairs, etc.	14	68	18	
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.	41,030	5,030	918	
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,880	1,106	660	
Vaccination	582	188	...	
Markets and slaughter-houses	410	...	...
Pounds	493	...	93	
Dak Bungalows and Sarnis . . . . .	...	...	...
Arboriculture, public gardens, experimental cultivation.	4,723	1,459	604	
Registration of Births and Deaths	55	...	35	
<i>Public Works—</i>				
Establishments	1,129	176	...	
Buildings	3,183	617	110	
Roads	8,294	2,048	285	
Planting and maintenance of trees . . . .	...	227	...	
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE .	78,812	12,219	3,301	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—				
Schools and Colleges	5,351	1,235	958	
Contributions . . . . .	...	3,606	180	
Libraries, museums, menageries, etc. . . .	...	410	31	
TOTAL .	5,351	5,271	1,164	

No. 33.—Expenditure of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902—concluded.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kokri.	
	R	R	R	R
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES . . .	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Interest on loans—				
Interest due on account of years previous to year of report.	...	...	...	...
Interest due on account of year of report . . .	12,510	...	...	...
Discount . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Actual cost of works done for private individuals	1,118	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges	8,854	752	846	...
TOTAL	17,492	752	846	...
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Investments—				
In securities (other than for sinking funds) . . .	...	...	...	...
In savings bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Payments to sinking fund . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Repayments of loans	12,095	...	...	...
Advances—				
Permanent . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other	267	...	...	...
Deposits	275	...	...	...
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT	12,637	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,72,162	53,567	11,628	2,37,357
CLOSING BALANCE	26,145	24,728	9,551	60,424
GRAND TOTAL	1,93,307	78,295	21,179	2,97,781

[Vide Section II.]

TABLE 4.

No. 34.—Name of each Municipality in Ajmer-Merwara containing a Population of 10,000 and above, with the Income and Expenditure for the official year 1901-1902.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population (Census of 1901).	Income (excluding Opening Balance).	Expenditure.
		R	R
Ajmer	73,839	1,91,680	1,72,162
Beawar	21,928	61,268	53,567

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
Q

[Title Section IV.] No. 35.—Land Revenue of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1901-1902.

Description of Revenue.	Demand for 1901-1902.			Received during the year.			Detail of Balance and how adjusted.						Outstanding Balances.			Remarks.	
	Balance of previous year.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of previous year.		Balance at end of year.			Remissions.			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.		
					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R
Land Revenue.																	
AJMER .																	
MISRAWARA																	
AJMER .																	
MISRAWARA																	
AJMER .																	
MISRAWARA																	
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A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section IV.]
IMPERIAL FORM 1.
No. 36.—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of Ajmer-Merwara.

Year.	DETAIL OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM																	REMARK.						
	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.				COUNTRY SPIRITS AND FARMING LIQUORS.			OPUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING PORT-WINE.			DRUGS, OTHER THAN OPUM.						FINE FORTUNES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.				Grand Total.	Total Charges as in Form 2.	Net Revenue in the year.	
	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Ganja.	Chama.	Bhang.	License fees.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Contribution to P. R. wards the pay of P. R.			Total.					
1901-1902	..	1,453	1,453	..	81,000	81,000	..	11,731	11,731	1	1,104	273	8,470	26	10,174	7,012	1,14,570	7,461	1,05,768	23	1,07,769	50,000		
1900-1901	..	1,168	1,168	..	74,000	74,000	..	9,653	9,653	104	1,329	60	7,160	129	8,703	7,091	96,330	9,330	89,000	21	98,330	50,000		

IMPERIAL FORM 2.
No. 37.—Excise Charges of Ajmer-Merwara.

Yr.B.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.					GRAND TOTAL CHARGES.	REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901-1902	R 7,530	R 135	...	R 216	...	R 7,881	
1900-1901	9,041	138	...	134	17	9,330	

NOTE.—1. Local Governments may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, as printed in this Form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.
2. If greater detail is desired by any Local Government to suit the requirements of each province, columns can be opened under the main heads of account as shown in column 1, or the charges may be given for the whole province.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section IV.]
IMPERIAL FORM 3.
No. 38.—Manufactories, Licenses, and Shops, Ajmer-Merwara.

YEAR.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR. NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF								VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS. NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.								REMARKS.	
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manu- facture of spirits paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country spirit distilleries, public or private.		European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (surt, etc.).	Opium and its prepara- tions.	Drugs other than Opium.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (surt, etc.).	Municipal and rural areas.		For medical pur- poses (druggists and the like).		Drugs other than opium.					
																	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Total.		
1			4		5	6				9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	
1901-1902	1		3	...	...	675	...	4	145	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900-1901	1		3	...	...	21	..	4	153	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—When one license covers the sale of more than one kind of liquor or drug, the shop should be shown in the column for one kind only, the fact being noted in the column for "Remarks." Local Governments should issue instructions to secure uniformity of treatment in such cases in different districts and from year to year.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 39.—Duty and Consumption, 1901-1902.

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1901-1902.

DISTRICT.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATE THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.				OPIMUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			OTHER DRUGS.				REMARKS.		
	(a) No. of Imperial gallons issued.	(b) Average strength of Imperial gallons per gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of London proof.	Issues in Imperial gallons.			Rate of duty.	Issued in casks from Government (or in districts where the supply is not entirely from Treasury, amount sold by retail).	Price per seer.		Amount sold by retail, in seers.						
				At strength of 15° U. P.	At strength of 25° U. P.	At strength of 50° U. P.			Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Wholesale, that is, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	(1) Ganja.	(2) Charas.	(3) Bhanga.		(4) Majoon.	Retail price per seer.
1	3	3	3	4	8	0	7	8	0	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17
Ajmer-Merwara	2,020	4-3 $\frac{11}{16}$ P.	R4	4,350	32,625	7,170	31,761	R2-4-0, R1-4-0 and respectively.	28 10 4	"	R13 6 R27 10 per seer.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	R10 to R16 (1) R16 to R20 (2) R1 to R2 (3) R2-8 to 4 (4) per seer respectively.	The consumption of opium is for the following places only, for which contract is given:— (1) Ajmer (2) Bikaner (3) Keerli (4) Nairabad, Cantonment limits.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 5.

No. 40.—Incidence of Consumption, 1901-1902.

[Vide Section IV.]

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR SALE OF				GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				Net Excise Revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total popula- tion. See column 28 of form 1.	REMARKS.
	Muhamma- dan.	Hindus.	Total.	LIQUORS.		DRUGS.		From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2, 5 and 10 of form 1.	From opium and its pre- parations, column 15 of form 1.	From drugs other than opium, column 21 of form 1.			
				Country spirits, column 26 of form 3.	Country fer- mented li- quors, column 29 of form 3.	Opium and its preparation, column 33 of form 3.	Other drugs, column 40 of form 3.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Ajmer-Merwara			4,70,012	3,289	...	10,147	28,054	1,792	246	219	R	2,230	

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section IV.] No. 41. — Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of General Stamps and Court-fee Stamps for 1901-1902.

	Court-fee Stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.						Recoveries in pauper suits.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Non-Jud- cial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign Bills.	Bill Stamps.	Stamp Duty and Miscel- laneous.	Total.			
INCOME	R 1,12,907	R 38,750	R 10,706	R 229	R 2,155	R 515	R 52,355	R 388	R 1,65,650	
EXPENDITURE.—										
Discount and refunds	2,789	2,783	608	10	105	...	3,516	...	6,255	
Pay and contingencies	10,828	333	111	...	14	...	458	...	11,286	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	13,617	3,066	779	10	119	...	3,974	...	17,541	
NET INCOME	99,340	85,684	9,927	219	2,036	515	48,381	388	1,48,109	

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 42.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1901-1902.

[illegible]

(A) and (B).—The greater part of the amount shown as paid for Interest and for Pensions is not, properly speaking, debitable to *Almonstern*, as it is paid to persons who have no connection with the Districts.

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merray

TABLE 1.

No. 43.—*Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.*

Province.	NUMBER OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.				Population within the District Board.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					Number of meetings held.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE TO EACH MEETING.		
	District Boards.	Local Boards.	Union Committees or Panchayats.	Total.		Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	...	...	1	351,598	16	9	16	41	10	31	7	34	17

TABLE 2.

No. 44.—*Income (in Rupees) of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.*

Province.	Opening balance (revised figures).	Land revenue (including revenue due to canals and sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.).	Provincial rates (including local rate, post-wait cess, village service fund, etc.).	Interest on education and dispensaries securities.	Post Office (including mail cart receipts, and district post collections).	Police (receipts under Cattle Trespass Act).	EXPENDITURE.			MEDICAL.					Scientific and other minor departments (including botanical and other public garden receipts, veterinary receipts, garden receipts on account of experimental cultivation and on account of public exhibitions and fairs).	Receipts in aid of superannuation and pension allowances (contributions for pensions and gratuities).	Miscellaneous (including sale of old stores and materials, including bungalow and hotel fees).	Railways (gross receipts).	Irrigation, minor works and navigation (local canal receipts).	CIVIL WORKS.			CONTRIBUTIONS.		DEBT.			Total income (including opening balance).	Total income (excluding opening balance).	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding opening balance) per head of population.	
							School fees.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous (including sale-proceeds of books).	Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Contributions towards the Health Office Fund.	Income from endowments and contributions.	Miscellaneous (including sanitary fees and fines).						Total.												
Ajmer-Merwara	21,088	..	20,166	287	676	360	..	1,036	..	1,909	5,452	1	7,403	1,054	..	2,268	2	..	32,764	54,753	R o, p. 0 0 11	R a. p. 0 1 5

H. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section IV.]

TABLE 3.

No. 43.—*Expenditure of the District Board in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.*

PROVINCE.	ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS).										POLICE (CIVIL FUND CHARGES).					EDUCATION.				
	Opening Balance.	Total Income during the year.	Refunds and grants received (local rate refunds).	Post office and telegraph establishment and mail cart service).	Office establishment.	Office contingencies including salaries and allowances.	Payment of establishment for offices, accounts, control and audit.	Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refund of collections.	Total Police.	Grants to Universities.	Inspection.	Maintenance of management of schools.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total Education.
Ajmer-Merwara	R 21,838	R 32,761	R ..	R 729	R 906	R 68	R 144	R 1,418	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R 6,453	R ..	R 632	R 23	R ..	R 7,108
PROVINCE.	MEDICAL.																			
	General Medical establishment.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Sanitation and Vaccination.	Health Office Establishment.	Leprosy (and leprosy) Asylums.	Refunds.	Total Medical.	Scientific and other minor departments (including expert commissions, public exhibitions and fairs, veterinary charges, bull and stallion charges, botanical and other public gardens, etc.).												
Ajmer-Merwara	R 630	R 4,475	R 460	R 1,874	R ..	R ..	R 7,403	R 2,829	R 80	R 81	R 1,799	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..
PROVINCE.	45 CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS.																			
	BUILDINGS.	COMMUNICATIONS.	WAYS AND BYWAYS.	DRAINAGE WORKS.	Other Works appertaining to Public Works.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Health Office Fund.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and Advances.	Total.	Interest on debt on account of last and current years.	Total Expenditure.	Total.	Actual Balance.	Total.
Ajmer-Merwara	R 793	R 11	R 13,709	R ..	R ..	R 1,378	R 207	R ..	R 16,128	R 882	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R 38,473	R ..	R 16,579	R 16,579

* Includes all expenditure that does not fall under any of the Sub-headings.

H. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table

No. 45.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1901-1902.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PERCENTAGE OF GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	POPULATION.	Institutions.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				Arts Colleges.	Pro. Technical Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		ADVANCED.	ELEMENTARY.			
1	3	3	4	5	0	7	8	0	10	11	13	13	14	10	
2,711 square miles.	Towns 4 Villages 740 TOTAL 744	Males 2,51,926 Females 2,25,886 TOTAL 4,78,912	Institutions.	1	...	13	42	1	...	57	18	44	119	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 349	
				...	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	17	26		
				1	...	14	50	1	...	66	13	61	145		19-49
				282	...	2,208	2,306	7	...	4,803	358	2,009	7,170		Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 70-61
2,711 square miles.	Towns 4 Villages 740 TOTAL 744	Males 2,51,926 Females 2,25,886 TOTAL 4,78,912	Scholars.	...	...	56	317	...	...	408	7	1,218	1,628	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 08-7	
				...	...	56	317	...	...	408	7	1,218	1,628		
				1	...	14	50	1	...	66	13	61	145		19-49
				282	...	2,208	2,306	7	...	4,803	358	2,009	7,170		Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 70-61
2,711 square miles.	Towns 4 Villages 740 TOTAL 744	Males 2,51,926 Females 2,25,886 TOTAL 4,78,912	TOTAL	...	...	2,284	2,653	7	...	5,206	365	3,927	8,798	12-30	
				...	...	2,284	2,653	7	...	5,206	365	3,927	8,798		
				1	...	14	50	1	...	66	13	61	145		19-49
				282	...	2,208	2,306	7	...	4,803	358	2,009	7,170		Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 70-61

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
N.B.—The findings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

Education.—General Table II.

No. 47.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1901-1902.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.‡							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.§							REMARKS.		
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1. INSTITUTIONS	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.
For Males	R	20,169	22,614	13,220	1,329	..	66,362	..	4,723	..	3,389	1,573	..	..	9,590	R	76,312
For Females . . . . .	..	..	3,645	1,197	..	..	8,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,162	..
TOTAL	20,169	..	26,259	17,717	1,329	..	74,524	..	4,723	..	3,389	1,573	..	..	9,590	81,504	..
2. (a) PERCENTAGES * of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction	48.19	..	13.15	15.31	3.31	..	80.19	..	11.00	..	3.93	3.69	..	..	19.51	100.00	..
(b) PERCENTAGES * of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	..	..	14.99	70.13	..	..	85.12	..	..16	..	11.18	3.51	..	..	14.68	100.00	..
(c) PERCENTAGES * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	18.76	..	52.96	23.40	..	..	95.12	..	..	..	3.93	.95	..	..	4.83	100.00	..
(d) PERCENTAGES * of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	31.51	..	31.13	29.07	1.37	..	88.13	..	8.79	..	4.01	2.23	..	..	11.82	100.00	..
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST † OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Departmental Institutions { Cost to Imperial Revenues	70 0 4	..	3 2 3	1 15 1	11 10 8	..	7 0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	9 6 3	..	2 7 1	2 10 5	11 10 8	..	2 1 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cost	106 2 2	..	6 1 5	3 5 5	22 10 8	..	9 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Fund Schools ‡ { Cost to Imperial Revenues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Cost to Local Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cost	..	..	9 10 7	..	..	..	9 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Schools ‡ { Cost to Imperial Revenues	..	..	10 2 10	13 6 6	..	..	10 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	..	..	2 8 3	13 6 6	..	..	2 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cost	..	..	12 10 3	26 6 6	..	..	12 10 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Institutions . { Cost to Imperial Revenues	..	..	1 10 7	18 10 6	..	..	1 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	..	..	16 15 9	..	..	..	16 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cost	..	..	17 12 6	..	..	..	17 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unaided Institutions { Cost to Imperial Revenues	70 0 4	..	3 8 9	2 3 6	11 10 8	..	3 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	9 6 3	..	3 15 6	3 9 5	..	..	3 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cost	106 2 2	..	7 4 5	6 3 1	11 10 8	..	7 4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Institutions	106 2 2	..	12 13 6	26 6 6	22 10 8	..	12 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 6a, 6b, 6c, respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 6, 6, 6, respectively of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

No. 48.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Djirmer-Mervara for the official year 1901-1902.*

[illegible]

1.—The term *classical language* in column 21 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

IV.—The column of Remarks, 22 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

V.—The column of Remarks, 23 regarding the number of boys or of girls is greater.

M. R.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not resorted to in this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section V.]

Education.—General Table III-A.

No. 48-A.—Return showing the number of scholars classified according to sex, race or creed, in Ajmer-Merwara, for the official year 1901-1902.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Parsees.	Others.
I.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—							
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>							
English	{ Male . . . . .	...	6	231	41	4	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .		...	6	231	41	4	...
II.—SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—							
<i>(1) Secondary Schools—</i>							
For Boys	{ English . . . . .	...	94	1,000	231	10	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	708	109	...	10
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{ English	48	...	3	...	...	...
	{ Female	50	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		99	94	1,711	340	10	10
<i>(2) Primary Schools—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male . . . . .	...	5	1,936	272	...	2
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...
For Girls	{ Male	31	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	43	...	293	7	...	...
TOTAL		74	5	2,293	279	...	2
III.—SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—							
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>							
Training Schools for Masters	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	7	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .		...	...	7	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		173	105	4,212	660	14	12
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—							
<i>(1) Advanced, teaching—</i>							
(a) Arabic or Persian	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	17	302	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	30	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other oriental classic	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(2) Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	679	10	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...
For Girls	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	140	...	...	...
<i>(3) European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{ Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(4) Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male . . . . .	...	637	607	50	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	9	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{ Male . . . . .	...	20	...	...	...	...
	{ Female . . . . .	...	808	245	13	1	...
Total of Private Institutions . . . . .		...	1,472	1,731	389	1	...
GRAND TOTAL		173	1,577	5,973	1,048	15	12

F. L. REID,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table IV.
No. 49.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1901-1902.

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1901-1902.

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OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM												REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.						UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM												
	Maintained by the Department.						Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM												
	Imperial Re-	Local Rates or	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Imperial Re-	Local Rates or	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Imperial Re-	Local Rates or	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.				
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																									
English	19,238		2,580	5,485	1,855	29,159	1,855	1,855						1,855	1,855							1,855			
Arts Colleges																									
TOTAL	19,238		2,580	5,485	1,855	29,159	1,855	1,855						1,855	1,855							1,855			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																									
English	2,155	817	829	349		4,180	4,180							4,180	4,180							4,180			
Vernacular																									
Arts Colleges																									
TOTAL	2,155	817	829	349		4,180	4,180							4,180	4,180							4,180			
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																									
English	4,625	3,777	2,780	1,938		13,220	13,220							13,220	13,220							13,220			
Vernacular	6,699	1,156	438			1,224	1,224							1,224	1,224							1,224			
Arts Colleges																									
TOTAL	5,254	3,863	3,218	1,938		14,453	14,453							14,453	14,453							14,453			
SCHOOLS EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																									
Schools for Special Instruction.	1,329																					1,329			
Training Schools for Masters																									
Training Schools for Mistresses																									
TOTAL	1,329																					1,329			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																									
Schools for Special Instruction.	533																					533			
Training Schools for Masters	1,023																					1,023			
Training Schools for Mistresses																									
TOTAL	1,556																					1,556			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																									
Schools for Special Instruction.	1,463																					1,463			
Training Schools for Masters																									
Training Schools for Mistresses																									
TOTAL	1,463																					1,463			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																									
Schools for Special Instruction.	3,019	832	455			4,863	4,863							4,863	4,863							4,863			
Training Schools for Masters																									
Training Schools for Mistresses																									
TOTAL	3,019	832	455			4,863	4,863							4,863	4,863							4,863			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	390,985	5,632	7,082	7,792		2,473	53,984							2,473	53,984							53,984			

I.—Funds of a nature are to be omitted.
 II.—If the income of a school is derived from fees or other sources, the income should be shown in the column of "Fees" or "Local Rates or Cesses" or "Municipal Funds" or "Subscriptions" or "Endowments and other sources" or "Total".
 III.—If the income of a school is derived from fees or other sources, the income should be shown in the column of "Fees" or "Local Rates or Cesses" or "Municipal Funds" or "Subscriptions" or "Endowments and other sources" or "Total".
 IV.—In calculating the expenditure on Imperial Revenues or any other fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that fund should be deducted. Each payment should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
 V.—The expenditure under "University", "Direction", and "Inspection" should be shown only in column 6 and its sub-divisions, and not in the preceding columns.
 VI.—The expenditure on stipends paid to Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head of Scholarships.
 VII.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
 Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VI.
No. 51.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1901-1902.

[Vid. Section V.]

NAMES OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.						RACE OF CANDIDATES.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Partia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
ANTS COLLEGES.																				
B.A. Examination									5	3				3			1			
1 { First Arts					25			2	27	19				20			19			
{ Previous Examination																				
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																				
Matriculation	3	3	2	8	34	19	1	2	60	22	12			34			28	2		2
{ Boys																				
{ Girls																				
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English					42	26	4	1	73	17	10	2		29			23	4		
{ Vernacular					7	7	6	3	23	4	6	4		16			9		1	
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																				
1. Training School Examination { Upper					5				5	5				5			3		2	
{ for Masters.					7				7	6				6			6			
2. Training School Examination { Upper																				
{ for Mistresses.																				
3. Vernacular Medical Examination																				

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE I.

No. 53.—*Number of Printing Presses at work and the Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books published, during the official year 1901-1902.*

Province.	Number of presses.	Number of newspapers published.	Number of periodicals published.	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.	
				In English or other European languages.	In Indian languages (vernacular and classical) or in more than one language.
Ajmer-Merwara	13	6	...	1	12

A. TUCKER,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VI.]

TABLE I.—Imperial.
No. 54.—Return of Government Horse, Pony, and Donkey stallions for the official year 1901-1902.

DETAILS.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.														GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.																
	HORSE.														PONIES.		Total horses and ponies.														
	Thorough-bred English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred English and Norfolk Trotters.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Country-bred.	Total.	Spanish (Castilian).	Arab.		Home-bred.	Country-bred.	Bokhara.	Punjab.	Italian.	French.	Polish.	Cyprian.	Khurasan.	Mixed.	Soudan.	Zanzibar.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1901	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increased by Importation
Decreased by
Died
Destroyed
Sold
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1902	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh (allotted).
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh (unallotted).
In Rajasthan
" North-Punjab
" South-Punjab (allotted)
" Ditto (unallotted)
" Baluchistan
" Sind
" Central India
" Bengal
" Deccan
" Guzerat
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Lieut.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajpootana.

vide Section VI.]

TABLE I (a)—Imperial.

No. 55.—Statement showing the ages of stallions on the Register at the close of the year under report, viz., 1901-1902.

Province.	HORSES.				DONKEYS.				REMARKS.
	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (allotted)	"Quit" Arab, 12 years old on 1st January 1902.
Ditto (unallotted)	
Rajputana	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
North Punjab	
South Punjab (allotted)	
Ditto (unallotted)	
Baluchistan	
Sind	
Central India	
Bengal	
Decan	
Guzerat	
TOTAL									

TABLE A.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 56.—Return of Government Horse Stallion for the year 1901-1902.

DETAILS.	DISTRICT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.										DISTRICT DONKEY STALLIONS.				
	HORSES.				PONIES.					Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Cyprian.	Country-bred.	Persian.	Total.
	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Shan.	Total.						
Balance on 1st April 1901	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase { Purchased in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease { Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1902	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Lieut.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

[Vide Section VI.]
TABLE E.
PROVINCIAL REPORT.
No. 57.—Abstract showing average cost of feed, keep, attendants, etc., of Government Horse Stallion, during 1901-1902.

Provinces.	AVERAGE COST, PER STALLION PER ANNUM.			
	HORSES.		PONIES.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh
North Punjab
South Punjab
Central Provinces
Burma
Rajputana	270 14 2	423 8 6	...	...

W. O. DAWSON, *Veterinary-Lieut.,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

[Vid. Section VI.]

TABLE P.
PROVINCIAL REPORT.
No. 58.—Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1901-1902.

Rank, name, and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED				REMARKS.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	TOTAL.	
Veterinary-Major W. K. Hager, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.	Alwar	Alwar Horse and Cattle fair and show.	...	177	...	177	
	Ajmer	Pushkar Horse and Cattle fair and show.	7	...	...	7	

TABLE Q.
PROVINCIAL REPORT.
No. 59.—Statement showing Provincial Cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1901-1902.

MAJOR HEADS.	Superinten- dent, North- Western Provinces and Oudh.	Superinten- dent, North Punjab.	Superinten- dent, South Punjab.	Superinten- dent, Baluchistan and Sind.	Superinten- dent, Bengal.	Superinten- dent, Madras.	Superintendent, Rajputana.	Superinten- dent, Central Provinces	SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY.			SUPERINTENDENT, BUNNA.		REMARKS.
									Local Fund Charges.	Provincial Charges.	Local District Cess Fund.	Provincial Charges.		
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows.	R Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Establishment—Officers	12,750 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto —Subordinates.	490 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Travelling allowance—Officers	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Subor- dinates.	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Contingencies	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Purchase of stallions	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Stable, feed and keep	450 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Supplies and services (Repairs of tents).	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	

This statement to be furnished by the Accountant General of the Province.

G. I. O. P. O.—No. 307 F. D.—27-5-1003 -24

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Lieut.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.